HARPER'S WEEKLY.

A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.

Vol. XXXII.—No. 1659.
NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1888.
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WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

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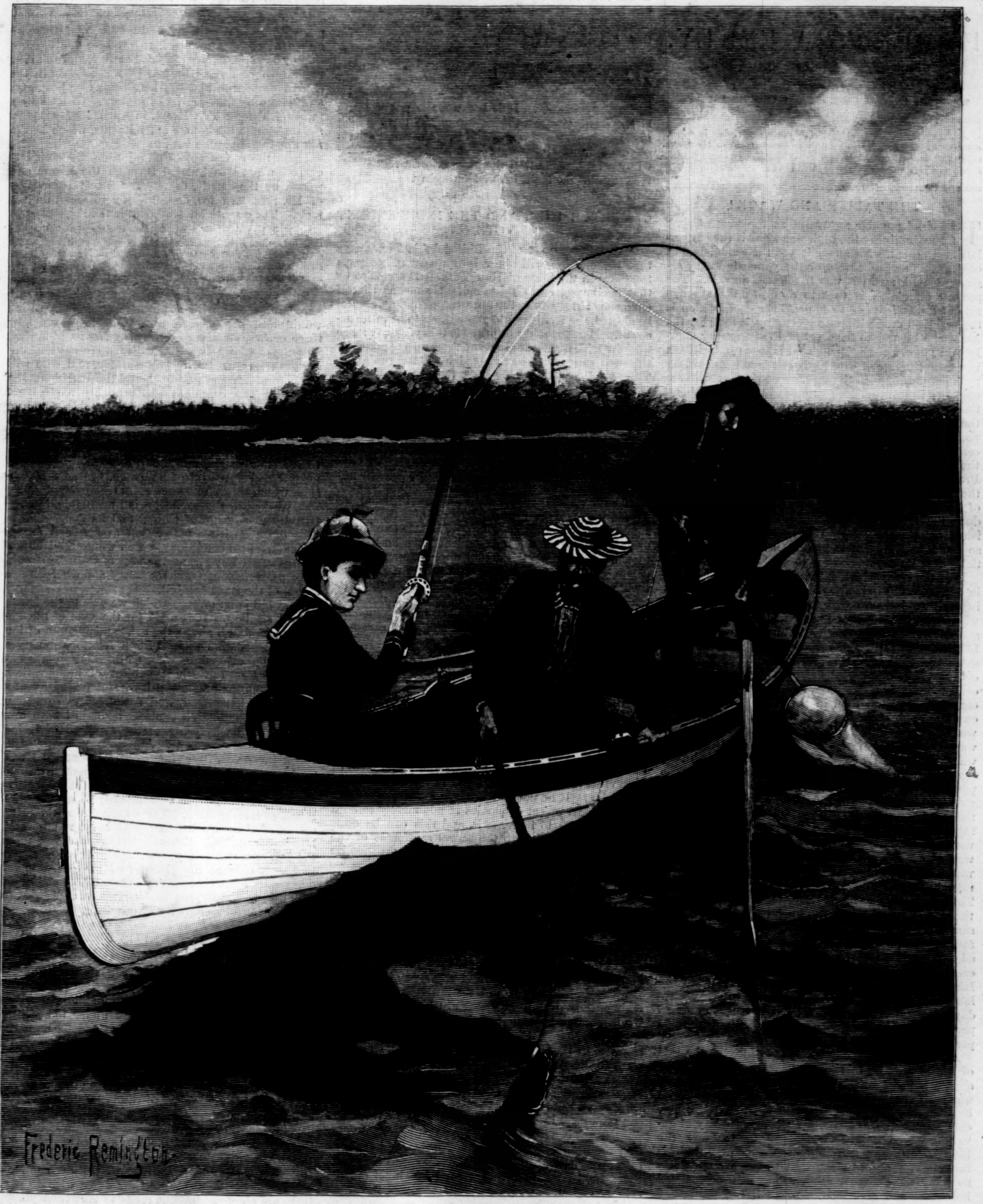

HER FIRST MUSKALLONGE.—Drawn by Frederic Remington.—[See Page 755.]

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Among the illustrations is "The Frigate 'Constitution,'" from the painting by J. O. DAVIDSON; *"When We Were Boys," drawn by* A. W. STORM; *and portraits of the Winners of the Lawn-Tennis Championship in Doubles.*

A SUPPLEMENT *contains two important articles, namely, "The Choice of a School," by* MARGARET E. SANGSTER, *and "The Moral Influence of Games," by* HELEN M. NORTH.

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NEW YORK, OCTOBER 6, 1888.

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An ILLUSTRATED SUPPLEMENT *of eight pages, containing, in colors, a political map of the United States, and seven maps of the States where the electoral vote is claimed by both parties, is issued gratuitously with this number of* HARPER'S WEEKLY.

THE TARIFF AND WAGES.

THE chief popular argument at the present time for maintaining the high war tariff is the pauper-labor argument. Formerly it was the establishment of domestic manufactures, or the young-industry argument, and again it was the home market. The present allegation is that to diminish the average rate of duties from 47 to 40 or 42 per cent., which is the practical proposition now pending, is to bring the American laborer to the level of the pauper or poorly paid laborer of Europe. That is to say, a tariff tax increases the rate of wages. Is this true? According to the census of 1880 the number of persons who are engaged in gainful occupations was 17,392,099. Of this number the farmers are about 40 per cent., and those engaged in professions, in trade, and in transportation are about 35 per cent. Here are 75 per cent. of the laboring people, who, from the nature of their occupations, cannot be protected by a tariff tax. Protection certainly does not raise their wages. On the contrary, by raising the price of every necessary of life which is imported, and which we do not produce, the purchasing power of their wages is diminished, and thus protection reduces their wages by just so much as the tariff increases the prices of the articles they buy.

Is it the tariff which determines the rate of wages in the protected industries? If so, the rate of wages in such an industry will be substantially the same wherever the industry is pursued. But the labor statistics show that 50 to 60, and in some instances 100, per cent. higher wages are paid for labor in the same protected occupations in different parts of the country. In 1880 wool-weavers were paid 66 per cent. more in Delaware than in Michigan, and 106 per cent. more in Utah than in Illinois. Similar differences are shown in the official statistics. But they would be impossible if the tariff regulated the rate of wages. Again, the greatest difference in the rate of wages paid in this country and in Europe is in the occupations which are not protected and cannot be protected by a tariff. Moreover, the rate of wages paid in the unprotected industries here is larger than that paid in the protected, and it advances more rapidly. From 1860 to 1880 the increase of weekly wages in Massachusetts in ninety different industries was about 15½ per cent., and the greatest advance was in the unprotected occupations. Yet the tariff rates in the same period advanced about 24 per cent. This situation, again, would have been impossible if the rate of wages was determined by the tariff. The same fact is illustrated elsewhere. During the last forty years, in which England has been what is called a free-trade country, the rates of wages have increased from 20 to 150 per cent., while the hours of labor have been reduced 20 per cent., and what the laborer consumes has been diminished in price. Today the rates of wages in free-trade England are 42 per cent. higher than in protected Germany, and 65 per cent. higher than in protected France.

All this shows that however much higher the rate of wages may be in this country, and however desirable a tariff may be for certain purposes, it does not regulate the rate of wages. That is determined by other considerations, such as demand, intelligence, efficiency, hours of labor, and the opportunity of advantageous change. In England, for instance, the land is fully occupied; but in this country there is farm land enough in the west to employ ten times as many wage-earners as there are in the protected industries and give them a better living than they are getting. If the actual amount of wages paid in this country be larger than in England, yet Mr. BLAINE said, when Secretary of State, in 1881, "The inequalities in the wages of English and American operatives are more than equalized by the greater efficiency of the latter and their longer hours of labor." The American laborer does more and better work in a shorter time. It is that and similar facts which determine the rate of his wages, and not the tariff. But if the tariff tax were laid, as is pretended, merely to maintain the high rate of American wages, the only just way to lay it would be to adjust the duty so as to accomplish that result and no more, because to do more would be to compel all consumers to pay a higher price not to maintain wages, but as a bounty to employers. The tariff, however, is not so adjusted. Not only is it very much heavier than is necessary to maintain the rate of wages, but it pays an immense premium to the employer, which is a mere gift paid out of the earnings of the people, by which individual fortunes are enormously increased, but for which the public gets no advantage whatever. Moreover, employers who insist so lustily that a high tariff shall protect American labor against the pauper labor of Europe put no tariff at all upon the pauper laborer of Europe, and when the American laborer asks for a share of the increased profits produced by a high tariff he is replaced by the pauper laborer. It is because the public mind is fast coming to see that it is not the tariff which regulates the rate of wages, and that the worst effects of competition with pauper labor are not counteracted by a high tariff, that the prospect of a reasonable reduction of the tariff is so encouraging.

GOVERNOR HILL AND THE INDEPENDENT VOTE.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Philadelphia *Times* says that the election will show how many mugwumps there are in the State of New York. It seems to us that he is very much mistaken. He means that if Governor HILL, whom the mugwumps oppose, should be elected, the result would show them to be of no account. But it would not prove it this year any more than in 1885, when the Governor was also opposed by the mugwumps, yet was elected by 10,000 majority. That result simply proved that BLAINE Republicans either abstained from voting or voted for HILL. They did not choose that DAVENPORT should carry in '85 the State that BLAINE had lost in '84. If Governor HILL should be elected this year it would not be because the mugwumps, or independent voters, are too few to be considered, but because of a dicker for electoral votes between the HILL Democrats and the Republicans. To make the result signify what is claimed by the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times*, it would be necessary to assume that every Republican vote was cast for Mr. MILLER, and that, despite the aid of the independent vote, he was defeated. But under the actual circumstances of the campaign that assumption would be futile. The saloon Republicans, who know that Mr. WARNER MILLER is a sincere temperance man, would not need much urging to give a vote to HILL in exchange for one for HARRISON, which would be gladly given by the HILL Democrats.

But if the candidate for Governor who is supported by the independent vote should be defeated, what then? Because a candidate supported by honest and intelligent citizens aiming at good public results might be defeated, does the *Times* correspondent suppose that such citizens would cease to vote hereafter for the candidate and the cause that they approved? and that such a candidate would be always defeated? Or does he suppose that the views and preferences of such voters would be disregarded in the future action of parties? If he does, he is again greatly mistaken. The practical object of parties is not merely to hold their vote, but to increase it, and this can be done only by "pandering to the moral sentiment of the community." The Republican effort to monopolize all the credit of the movement for civil service reform is an attempt to regain the mugwump vote, which the party professes to scorn. The Democratic nomination of Mr. CLEVELAND in 1884 was a tribute to the force and value of the independent vote. The Democratic nomination of Mr. GREELEY in '72, of Mr. TILDEN in '76, and of General HANCOCK in '80 were due to the same desire of securing the aid of patriotic and reform sentiment beyond the strict party line. The Republican organs in New York detest the mugwumps too cordially, because of the great defeat of '84, to be able to change their tone now. But they would feel that Mr. MILLER'S chances were very much smaller if the independent sympathy and support were against him. The chance of Mr. MILLER'S defeat lies in the Democratic preference of Governor HILL to President CLEVELAND, and in the consequent readiness with which the President will be "sold out" at the polls. But the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times* is mistaken in supposing that at any election the number of mugwumps can be computed, because they are not a party; they have no organization; and they vote for every candidate independently. Every man is aware that there was never so much independent political feeling and action as now, and whether President CLEVELAND or General HARRISON be elected in the country, or Mr. MILLER or Governor HILL in New York, that fact will remain unchanged.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

THE Chinese government has rejected the new treaty. The treaty provided for the practical exclusion of Chinese laborers. They were not to be permitted to return unless they had here a lawful wife, child, or parent, property of the value of $1000, or debt of like amount due and pending settlement. The amendments to the treaty proposed by the Senate were these:

> To Article 1: "And the prohibition [of Chinese laborers] shall extend to the return of Chinese laborers who are not now in the United States, whether holding return certificates under existing laws or not."
>
> To Article 2: "And no such Chinese laborer shall be permitted to enter the United States by land or sea without producing to the proper officer of the customs the return certificates herein required."

The correspondence published by the State Department shows that as early as January, 1887, the Chinese Government proposed to prohibit the emigration of Chinese laborers to this country, and to allow the return of those who had been here only in the case of those who had left here family or property, and then only under strict conditions. The Chinese minister, CHANG YEN HOON, in April, 1887, accepted the treaty and the Senate amendments, which he did not find incompatible with it.

Upon the recent rumor of rejection, the complete exclusion act was hurried through the House and passed by the Senate, despite the wise interposition of Mr. SHERMAN for decent delay to ascertain the facts. The essential amendment is this:

> "It shall be unlawful for any Chinese laborer who shall at any time heretofore have been or who may now or hereafter be a resident within the United States, and who shall have departed or shall depart therefrom, and shall not have returned before the passage of this act, to return to the United States."

This provision practically abrogates existing treaty stipulations, and with any other power than China would lead probably to war. For there are now three or four steamers on the way from China with passengers who, when they sailed, were entitled under the treaty to land in this country, and who will be prevented from landing should the President sign the bill. The President will probably recommend such amendments as will allow reasonable warning, and also suitable indemnity for the outrages upon the Chinese at the far West. The passage of the exclusion act by Congress was a violation of existing treaty stipulations, and no self-respecting government could enter into further conventions with a state which showed no respect for treaty stipulations. The wisdom of the exclusion is undeniable, but the friendly disposition of China, and its declared purpose of prohibiting emigration and return except under stringent conditions, which would have checked effectually any serious increase of Chinese, should have prevented us from the hasty and discreditable action of the exclusion bill.

That bill is an offence which we owe to the Presidential election. It is a bid for the vote of the Pacific coast, and it shows the grave misfortune of important legislation upon foreign relations during a Presidential campaign. The Chinese question is but one aspect of the whole subject of immigration. The reasons for regulating it carefully are of many kinds, moral, political, and social. The exclusion treaty and the foreign contract labor bill both aim to prevent the lowering of the standard of living among the masses of the American people, and to check the growth of alien political sentiment and tendency. The United States can remain a refuge for the oppressed only by maintaining the safeguards of liberty, and that can be done only by a wise regulation of immigration. The condition in which the action of Congress leaves our Chinese relations is, however, not final. Those relations now rest upon the BURLINGAME treaty, which permits our presence in China only at the pleasure of the government. Our action has unnecessarily insulted both the country and its government, and it remains to be seen to what point the reciprocity of unfriendly action may be carried.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

ACCOUNTS from Illinois, Massachusetts, Iowa, the District of Columbia, Kansas, Michigan, and other quarters show that a general attempt is making to extort money from office-holders under the plea of voluntary contributions. The demands are none the less peremptory because they allude to the law which declares that no person in the civil service is for that reason bound to pay. The fact that the demand is made by party authorities for a party purpose shows that the spirit and object of the law can be evaded, and the office-holder knows that in the same way the declaration of the law that he is under no obligation to give can be disregarded. The system of extortion, which was carried to its most outrageous point under Republican administration when a Collector of New York said of the clerks, if they don't wish to pay, there are plenty of persons ready to take their places, with all the encumbrances, is not likely to be relaxed under Democratic auspices. The extortion will be enforced so far as practicable. The assertion that American citizens ought not to lose the right of aiding their party because they hold a place in the civil service is the purest poppycock. The assessments levied by a party committee are no more voluntary contributions than the purse handed to a foot-pad is a free gift.

While the abuse of such assessments is still practised, the recurrence of other abuses is not to be disregarded by the friends of civil service reform because they may be interested also in tariff reform. The peremptory removal of an officer like Superintendent JACKSON, of the Railway Mail Service, in the stress of a Presidential campaign, by an administration whose action upon this subject has disappointed its sincerest friends, and in a State whose vote is essential to the re-election of the President, may be assumed to be a political removal, until it is shown to be for good cause. As such it is a signal instance of an abuse which has occurred indeed under all recent administrations, but which the good sense of the country unquestionably condemns. That Mr. JACKSON is a Republican who has held his position for four years under a Democratic administration is no reason whatever for his removal unless he be incompetent, inefficient, or dishonest. Rotation in office is not a reform doctrine, but a spoils doctrine. The General Superintendent in his letter demanding the resignation says that "the good of the service will be promoted by Mr. JACKSON'S retirement." We venture to think that the course of events in regard to removals has not been such as to cause unquestioning acceptance of this statement. Public confidence that such removals are made for the good of the service has largely disappeared. Moreover, the *Evening Post*, which has had occasion to investigate the subject with care, says, plainly, referring to such partisan interference, "The railway mail service has been a standing scandal and disgrace of this administration."

The removal of an honest and experienced officer who has devoted himself with eminent efficiency to his public duties, and who is in no sense whatever an offensive partisan, is a public misfortune. We have always held and still hold that the power of removal should be unchecked, but we have always maintained also that, to prevent a wanton abuse of the power, minor appointments should be made only upon ascertained merit, and that for all removals reasons should be filed properly accessible to the public. Nothing can be plainer than that the closer the administration of Mr. CLEVELAND is identified with the methods and spirit of Governor HILL'S politics in this State, the more the prospects of carrying the State will be impaired, and for the simple reason that such a course naturally revives the old and deep-seated distrust of the Democratic party. It is not a campaign cry, but the obvious and courageous pursuit of a worthy purpose, which secures confidence for a party.

THE THOMAS ORCHESTRA.

THE disbanding of THEODORE THOMAS'S orchestra is a public misfortune as astounding as it is deplorable. THOMAS is probably the first of living orchestral conductors. He has devoted more than thirty years of the most intelligent and effective labor to the education of the musical taste of this community, and, through it, of the country. He is a man of marked ability, a highly educated musician, an incomparable drill-master, of great experience in his peculiar sphere, and, what is unusual, sagacious also in business affairs connected with it. He has a great library of music, and maintains relations of friendly intimacy with the chief living composers, who have sent him new works in manuscript to be produced in this country. He has thorough knowledge of his audiences, knows just how and where to secure and renew his orchestra—in a word, he is the only man in the world who is completely equipped for the work which he has undertaken in New York. New York, meanwhile, is probably the third city of the world in wealth, and the first in opportunities of getting wealth. It has a very large circle of cultivated and refined persons, and many more who eagerly avail themselves of all means of becoming so, and who with their children will delight in every resource of literature, science, and art. In New York also there are hundreds of very rich men, and the city is decorated with the memorials of their munificence in libraries, hospitals, public works of many kinds, which are monuments of a wise and noble use of wealth. There is great taste for music here, and there are great means and disposition also to gratify it. It is therefore astonishing that this city, that these men, should quietly permit so serious disaster to occur as the final dispersion of an orchestra which, under the conduct of THEODORE THOMAS, is one of the finest instruments and influences of refinement and civilization.

With a self-sacrificing devotion which sought no notoriety, Mr. THOMAS has maintained an orchestra at his own expense, hoping for adequate support from the public. At a cost to himself of four or five hundred dollars a night he has given concerts which could be nowhere surpassed. But upon such terms such concerts are impossible. The maintenance of a proper orchestra for the performance of the best music in the best way requires home support, and that support he has not found. The *Tribune* says that Mr. THOMAS feels that the problem is not solved by the offer of friends to defray a possible loss, because without a prospect of success he would be unwilling to draw upon them. But that is a question for them, and not for him. It is understood that there is sometimes a deficit in the treasury of the Boston symphony concerts, but it is supplied by Mr. HIGGINSON, who finds his account in the public benefit of his gift, as the VANDERBILTS find it in the service of the Medical College and the free library, or as Mrs. ASTOR found it in her various beneficence. A gift for the support of THOMAS'S work is precisely like a gift for the support of any other public benefaction. The return is not in money, but in value of another kind. A rich man, or a company of rich men, who would sustain a THOMAS orchestra, if it did not sustain itself, would do what is done by the support of a course of lectures, like Mrs. HEMINGWAY'S, in the Old South in Boston, or of trade schools, like Colonel AUCHMUTY'S, in New York.

New York should have a THOMAS orchestra of trained musicians, from seventy-five to ninety in number, who should practise and play under his sole direction during six months or more of every year. There might be three or four concerts weekly during this time, admission to which should be at low prices. In Boston a choice of the best seats is sold at auction, the price of the choice alone for a very few seats reaching this year nearly a hundred dollars, while twenty-five cents is the price of the great mass of seats. The deficit in the case of such an orchestra could not be more than $10,000, and there are certainly public-spirited and rich citizens of New York who would gladly bear it for the results to be accomplished. The result, indeed, is spiritual, not material. It is a benefit of the same kind as that of a free library or gallery. But it is a benefit as undeniable as any which society receives. It is indeed of the kind which is especially desirable in this country, where material advantages and prosperity are so vast in extent and powerful of such powerful influence. If the relief of human suffering, and the multiplication of parks and gardens, and the increase of delightful recreations, are all of the highest public use because of the greatest spiritual benefit, is not the same plea complete for a great orchestra to furnish music which cheers and refines and inspires? If a humane and generous impulse co-operating with ample means provides so much in other kinds, is it chimerical to suppose that in a cosmopolitan community like this city the same impulse will yet take care that provision shall not fail for so beautiful and ennobling a form of the same blessing as that of the best orchestral music?

COLONEL HIGGINSON FOR CONGRESS.

COLONEL THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON has been nominated by acclamation in the Democratic Convention of the Fifth District in Massachusetts as a candidate for Congress, against General BANKS, who has been nominated by the Republicans. Colonel HIGGINSON was one of the stanchest of antislavery men, and he commanded a colored regiment in the war. He served with distinction also in the Massachusetts Legislature, and his name is familiar as that of one of the most accomplished of American men of letters. He is a man of strong convictions, of courage and courtesy, and an admirable orator. As the Boston *Herald* truly says, he is the kind of man that Massachusetts used to select for her representatives, and is fitted for her service by character, intellect, and study.

Colonel HIGGINSON acted with the Republican party until 1884, when he supported Mr. CLEVELAND. His nomination by the Democrats and the best of old Massachusetts Republicans, who are now independents, and the nomination of a young representative of the new Democracy, Mr. WILLIAM E. RUSSELL, for Governor, with the prominence in Democratic councils of young men like JOSIAH QUINCY and SHERMAN HOAR and JOHN F. ANDREW, show the spirit and the promise of the Democratic revival in Massachusetts. They are signs that patriotism, intelligence, ability, moral courage, profound conviction, and earnest leadership are not confined to the Republican party.

Colonel HIGGINSON is in full sympathy with the characteristic American tendency and movement of the time, and his election would secure a representative of the wise and generous public spirit of Massachusetts, which looks forward and not back, which would emancipate politics from traditions whose force is spent, and which addresses itself to the questions of to-day with the same intelligence, conscience, and vigor with which it treated those of yesterday.

A VIEW FROM THE OUTSIDE.

THE Providence *Journal* is one of the papers which Governor HILL is reported to have remarked to Senator HEARST, of California, "ought to be squelched." The *Journal* remarks of the Governor's candidacy:

> "The candidacy of DAVID B. HILL represents precisely what he himself stands for as shown in his record. And it may be said, without the slightest danger of overstating the truth, that he stands for almost anything which is disreputable in political methods, and for nothing which is not many degrees removed from statesmanship and the principles of honest government. Judged merely by his record as Governor, he stands for complete subserviency to the liquor men, for contemptuous disregard of the principles of civil service reform, for opposition to electoral reform, for the criminal practice of awarding fat public contracts as a method of meeting private obligations, and finally he is the perfect embodiment of that view of official responsibility and party loyalty which permits the consummation of the most nefarious deals with partisans of every stripe for the mere sake of advancing personal interests. The truth of these charges is known to all who have followed HILL'S career, and they can readily be proved by his vetoes, appointments, removals, and other acts while filling the position to which he now asks re-election."

MAYOR HEWITT.

MAYOR HEWITT'S integrity, ability, and candor are exasperating to the hack politicians, because they detest him, yet are compelled to fear him. He has made what seem to us extraordinary mistakes for a man so sagacious, but his Mayoralty has been a bright epoch in our municipal history. He is in the best sense public-spirited. He is clear-sighted, ready, courageous, and admirably equipped for public life. His temperament is unfortunate, but his self-reliance and his superb scorn of humbug at a time when politics seem to be chiefly a servile fawning upon a whimsical, ignorant, and unreasonable tyrant falsely called the people or the majority, are most refreshing.

Mr. HEWITT is a Democrat, but he will not owe official place to any kind of bargain, nor select for public service a Democrat if he sees a Republican who is better qualified. As city politics are the merest mercenary bargaining, in which for many years Tammany Hall has been the chief trader, the presence of such a man at the head of the city administration is desperately perplexing. With incisive candor the Mayor "sizes up" the two Democratic factions by saying that the "Counties" are apt, upon the whole, to propose better persons for the public service than Tammany Hall. The difference between them is a conflict for party power, not for the public welfare, and a man who says that he will accept a nomination only as a wholly independent citizen is a man whom they cannot comprehend.

But although a Democrat, Mr. HEWITT'S official course has revealed to him a public behind and within parties. This is the public to which each party instinctively addresses its speeches and its conduct, while each professes to despise it. It is the public which votes for a President or a Governor or a Mayor not because he is nominated by a party, but because it believes him to be, under all the circumstances, the best man for the place. Numerically it is not the largest vote, but it is often the decisive vote. If Mr. HEWITT should be renominated by either faction of his party it will be for the reason that it wishes the prestige of naming the successful candidate. He would be really the candidate of those who wish a clean, efficient, honorable municipal administration. Indeed Mr. HEWITT'S course has been such that if the various party factions should nominate mere party hacks, it is by no means impossible that there would be a genuine, non-partisan, popular uprising for him.

PERSONAL.

HENRY GRADY, Atlanta's eloquent editor, is to visit the North soon, and people who recall his thrilling championship of the New South at the New England dinner of a couple of years ago will delight in the expectation that he is to be heard as an orator here again.

—In a letter to one of his New York friends, venerable OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES says that he has not felt able to write anything for the public of late, "but," he adds, "in the sweet by-and-by (if a by-and-by I am to have) I hope to please my friends by once more using my pen for them."

—One of the visitors in New York last week was JAMES R. RANDALL, the veteran and versatile journalist and poet, who gave to Dixie a permanent ideality by writing "Maryland, my Maryland." Mr. RANDALL has seen abundant birthdays, but his heart is still that of a free-hearted youth.

—Dr. TANNER, who won glory a few years ago by breaking the fasting record, is now proposing to give his soul a rest for sixty days, having his body sealed meanwhile in an air-tight casket. At the end of the two months he promises to come out of the coffin just as well as he was when he was boxed up.

—Mr. KIRK MUNROE wrote the article upon "The Epidemic in Jacksonville," accompanying illustrations of "Fever-stricken Jacksonville," in the last number of the WEEKLY. Four members of his wife's family fell victims to yellow-fever in Galveston. This experience with the disease, and wide observations of its ravages during his residence in Florida, give peculiar weight to what he said upon the subject. His signature to the article was unfortunately dropped in making up the page.

—Vassar College hereafter will always have among its charming pupils one of the name of HUNTINGTON, a Kansas man of that name having bequeathed some thousands of dollars to provide a scholarship for the education continually of one young lady of his name.

—Kansas City still booms. Judge DAVENPORT, of that lively town, has just decreed that women within his jurisdiction can wear trousers whenever and wherever they choose.

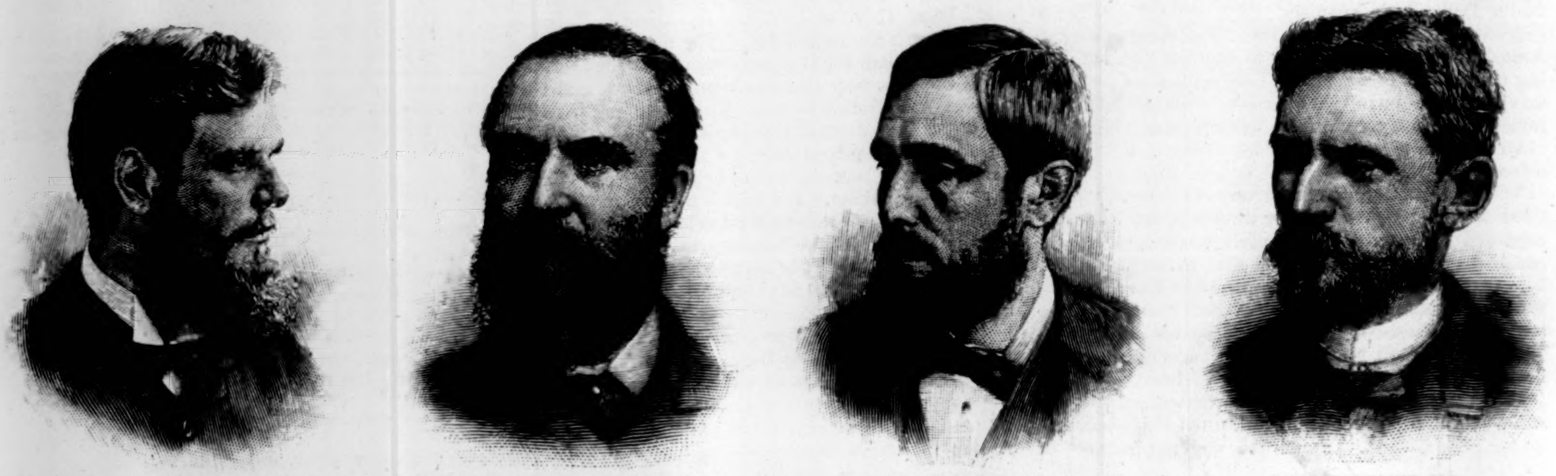
—The woman who seems entitled to the age championship in America was born in Ireland in 1772, and has lived in Wisconsin since 1857. BRIDGET DOOLY is her name, and she has over 150 descendants.

—Yale College's Chinese graduate, YAN PHON LEE, has taken a high-salaried position in a San Francisco bank as "Chinese manager."

—Money is being raised by the Albany Historical Society to preserve the famous old "Patroon's House," built in 1765 as the manor-house of the VAN RENSSELAERS. The Historical Society, which owns about $150,000 worth of antiquities, proposes to establish a free museum in the building.

—SAMUEL J. RANDALL, renominated for Congress by his Democratic constituency, gets the endorsement of the Republicans of his district too, no candidate opposing him.

—Mr. Z. L. WHITE'S paper on "Western Journalism," with twenty-seven portraits of prominent Western journalists, in HARPER'S MAGAZINE for October, has attracted general attention throughout the country. The fact that in the West journalism absorbs to such an extent the literary talent of that section makes this article unusually significant and interesting. Mr. WHITE has shown much tact and judgment in the treatment of a difficult subject, where comparisons between journals are especially odious. In one case, however, he seems to have erred—in the comparison of the *Ohio State Journal*, as to enterprise and circulation, with another newspaper also published in Columbus. The injustice to the *State Journal* was, of course, unintentional. We understand that during the past year the *State Journal* Company have expended between $35,000 and $40,000 in the enlargement and improvement of their paper.



G. E BUCKLE, EDITOR OF THE "TIMES." CHARLES STEWART PARNELL, M.P. JOHN DILLON, M.P. WILLIAM O'BRIEN, M.P.

THE CHIEF WITNESSES BEFORE THE PARNELL JUDICIAL COMMISSION.

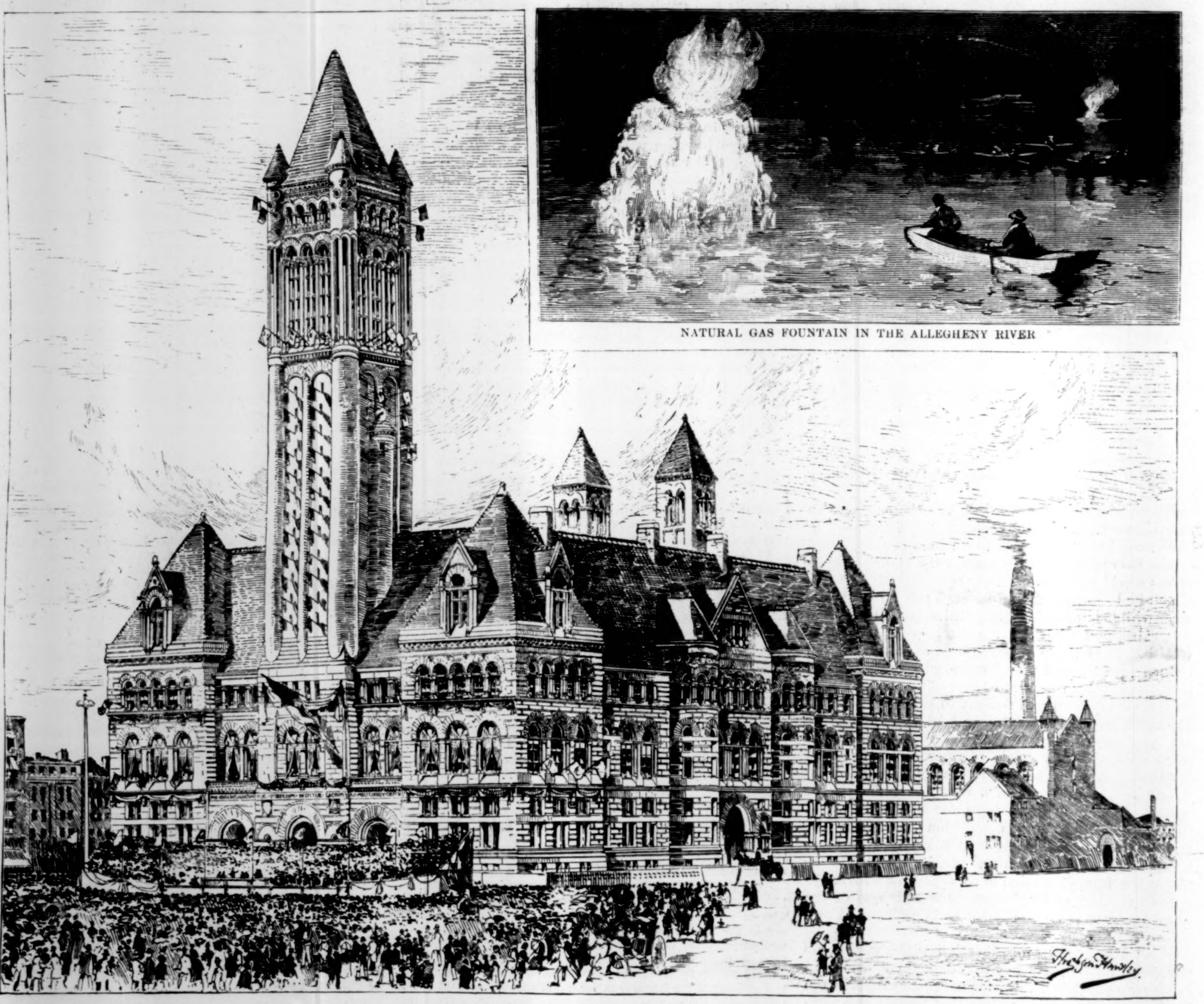
THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

On the 17th of September the Special Commission appointed by the British Parliament to examine into the charges made by the London *Times* against Mr. **Parnell** and other Irish members of the House of Commons held its opening session. These charges had been embodied in a series of articles called "Parnellism and Crime," whose purpose was to connect Mr. **Parnell** and his Parliamentary associates with the Phœnix Park murders and the so-called "assassination fund," and in arguing their complicity the *Times* had introduced sundry letters, which were promptly repudiated by their alleged authors. One purporting to be signed by Mr. **Parnell** was denounced by him as an absolute forgery. A suit was brought against the newspaper, and meanwhile Parliament established an investigating commission, consisting of Judges **Hannen**, **Smith**, and **Day**. Both sides were represented at the session by counsel, and counsel watched the case also for Mr. F. H. **O'Donnell**, who had sued the *Times* for libel in connecting him with the Phœnix Park murders, laying damages at £50,000.

The result of the first legal fencing was, on the whole, in **Parnell**'s favor. Both sides, however, gained points. The *Times* secured from the Commission a right to inspect all the bank accounts of the Land and National Leagues, with other minutes and documents, Sir **James Hannen**, the presiding judge, expressing a purpose to make a thorough investigation of the whole matter. But the Parnellites gained by the Commission's decision that the letters and photographs in the possession of the *Times*, on which its charges were based, should be produced for their inspection. These letters include those attributed to **Parnell**, to **Egan**, and to **Campbell**, Mr. **Parnell**'s secretary. Mr. **Grahame**, representing the *Times*, had suggested that if the newspaper should divulge at once all its sources of information, the thorough investigation sought by the court might be baffled; but Sir **Charles Russell**, for the Parnellites, urged that when a newspaper had substantially charged that members of the House of Commons belonged to an illegal association, and were involved in the crime of assassination, nothing must be kept back. The Parnellites made another point by procuring instructions from the court that the *Times* must state its charges with precision. Mr. **Grahame** suggested the word "information" as a substitute for "charges," but Judge **Hannen** insisted on the word "charges," and ruled that they must be formulated.

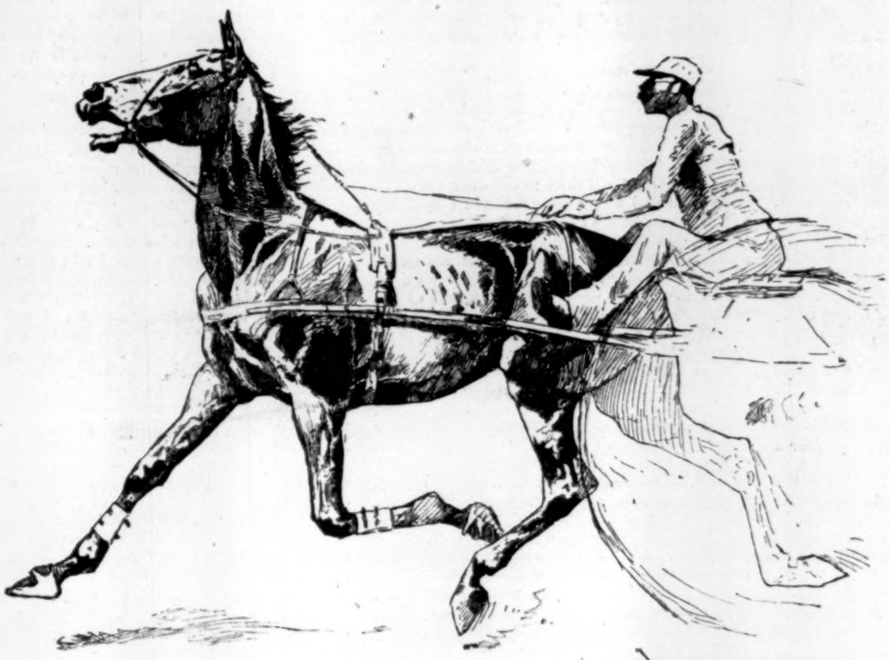
Such were the main results of the opening session. Provision was made for the release of Mr. **Dillon** on bail, in order to give evidence, and it was developed that two persons now in penal servitude for the Phœnix Park murders would be called, while both sides were anxious to have certificates of indemnity given to **Patrick Egan** and others in America, that they might appear as witnesses. Then the Commission adjourned until October 22.

The case thus begun will be among the famous judicial inquiries of modern times. We present therefore in this number of the **Weekly** a portrait of its main figure, **Charles Stewart Parnell**, the Irish Parliamentary leader. Most remarkable is the power he wields. It is not due to his voice, for this is high-pitched rather than sonorous, nor to his physique, for this cannot be called commanding, nor to his manner, for while affable, he is not of the type styled "magnetic." But he is the foremost representative of an idea to which he has devoted his life, and receives the enthusiastic support of his Parliamentary followers and of Irish lovers of home rule. A second portrait, which we present as appropriate to the time, is that of **William O'Brien**, M.P., the editor of *United Ireland*, who visited this country last year, and who, although hardly more than five-and-thirty years old, has done the work of an ordinary lifetime for the cause he holds dear. Beginning labor on his paper with a small salary, he devoted its increase to the fund for the evicted, to which he had already given his vehement pen. Physically slight, he risked and received imprisonment last autumn. Arrested and tried for publishing reports of "proclaimed" meetings, and tried also and sentenced to three months' imprisonment for using seditious language in a speech at Mitchellstown, he was taken to Tullamore jail to serve his sentence. We give a portrait too of a third famous Irish leader, **John Dillon**, M.P., who was arrested last April, under the Crimes Act, on the charge of inciting tenants not to pay their rents, and who, tried in May, was condemned to six months' imprisonment, which sentence he is now undergoing. Tall, thin, with very black hair and beard, he has a serious, meditative air, which makes him look older than his thirty-seven years. Representing Mayo East in the House, he has been most thoroughly devoted to the home-rule cause, and like **O'Brien** supports to the extreme what is called "the plan of campaign." In this respect their methods differ somewhat from those of Mr. **Parnell**. Finally we give the portrait of Mr. **Buckle**, editor of the London *Times*, who, not very many years ago a university undergraduate, is now, when still comparatively young, plunged into a public controversy that might tax a veteran.

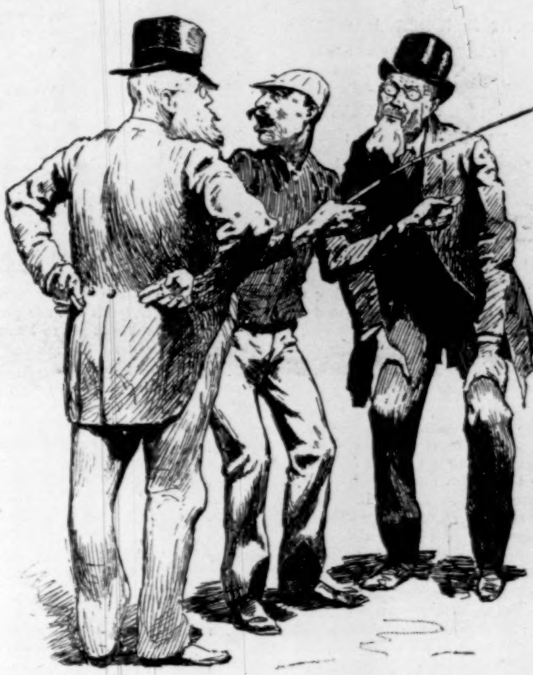


NATURAL GAS FOUNTAIN IN THE ALLEGHENY RIVER

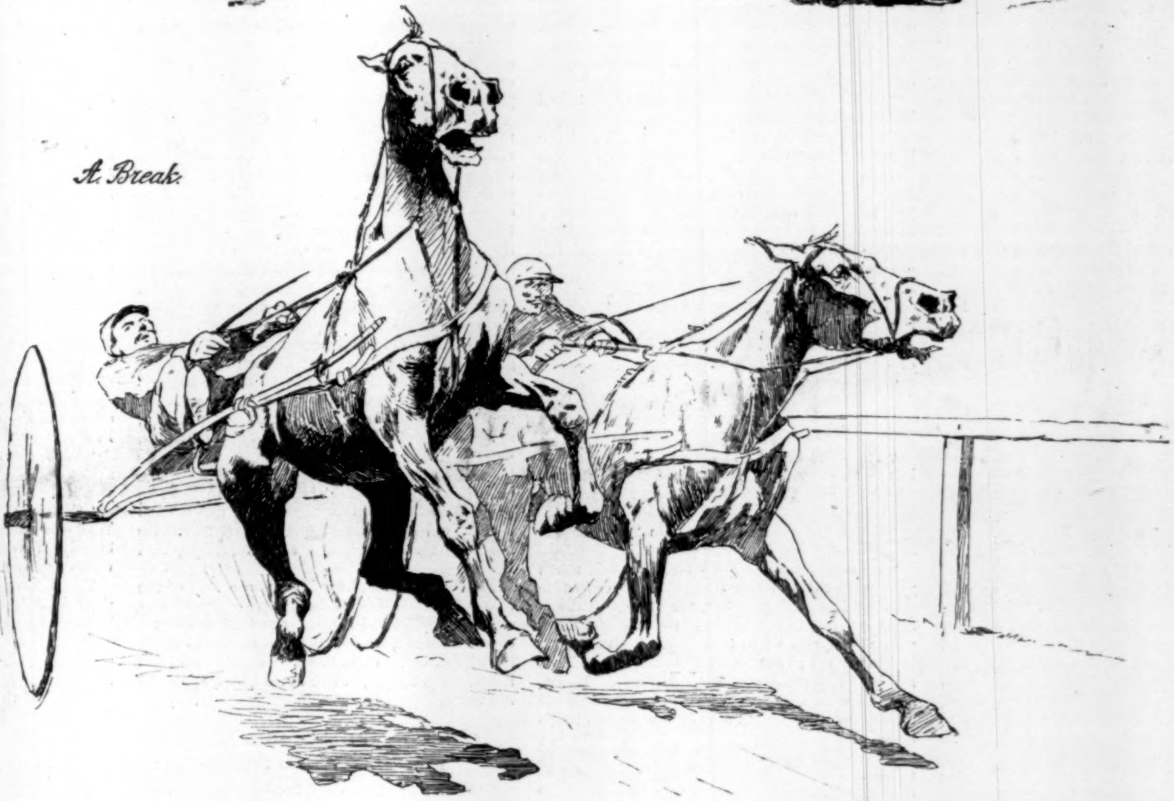
THE NEW COURT-HOUSE OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, AT PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA.—From the Plans of the late Henry H. Richardson.—[See Page 751.]



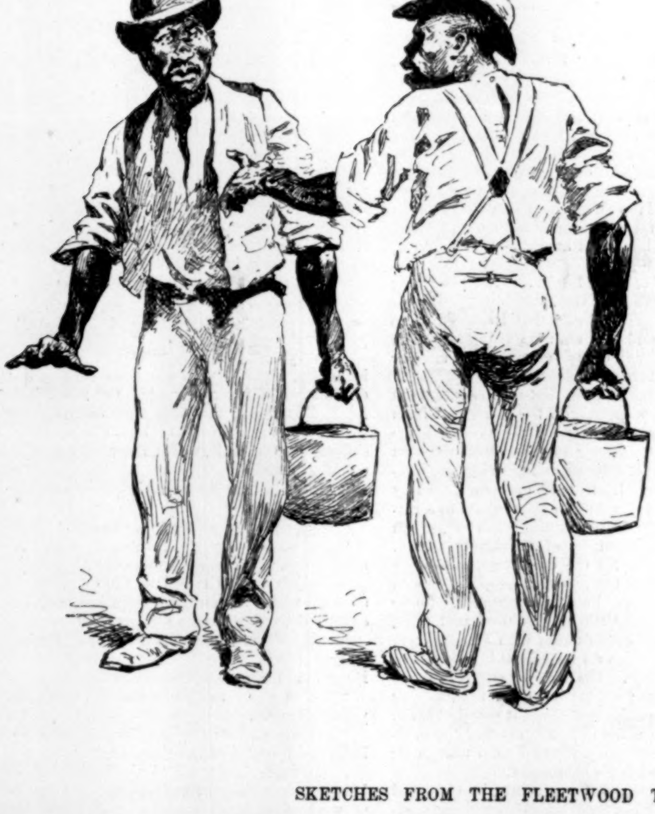
Warming up—a study of action.



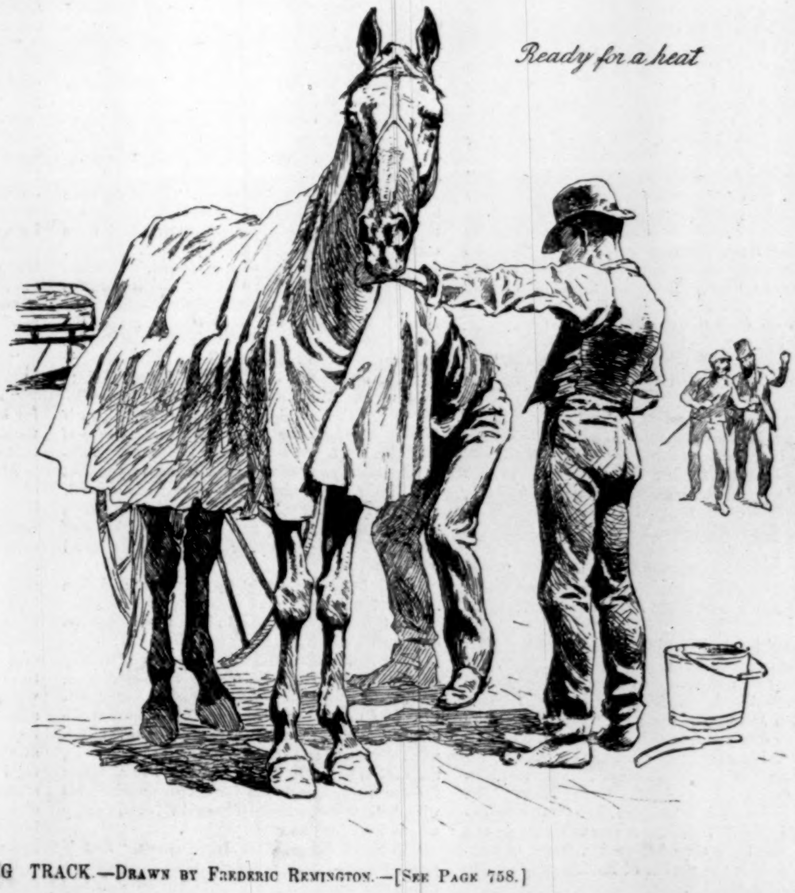
Explaining defeat to the Owners.



A. Break.



"You suah lose dat two dollars Jim"



Ready for a heat

SKETCHES FROM THE FLEETWOOD TROTTING TRACK.—Drawn by Frederic Remington.—[See Page 758.]

COLONEL QUARITCH, V.C.*

By H. RIDER HAGGARD,

Author of "She," "King Solomon's Mines," "Allan Quatermain," etc.

CHAPTER XXVII.

MR. QUEST HAS HIS INNINGS.

All that afternoon and far into the evening Mr. Quest was employed in drafting, and with his own hand engrossing on parchment, certain deeds, to the proper execution of which he seemed to find constant reference necessary to a tin box of papers which was labelled "Honham Castle Estates."

By eleven that night everything was finished, and having carefully collected and docketed his papers, he put the tin box away and went home to bed.

Next morning, about ten o'clock, Edward Cossey was sitting at breakfast in no happy frame of mind. He had gone up to the castle to dinner on the previous evening, but it cannot be said that he had enjoyed himself. Ida was there, looking very handsome in her evening dress, but she was cold as a stone and unapproachable as a statue. She scarcely spoke to him, indeed, except in answer to some direct remark, reserving all her conversation for her father, who seemed to have caught the contagion of restraint, and was, for him, unusually silent and depressed.

But once or twice he found her looking at him, and then there was upon her face a mingled expression of contempt and irrepressible aversion which chilled him to the marrow.

These sentiments toward him were indeed so much more plainly developed than they had been before that at last a conviction, which he had at first rejected as incredible, forced itself into his mind. That conviction was that Belle must have disbelieved his denial of the engagement, and in her eagerness for revenge have told Ida the whole story. The thought made him feel faint and sick, but there was but one thing to be done, and that was to face it out. Once when the Squire's back was turned he ventured to attempt some little tenderness in which the word "dear" occurred, but Ida did not seem to hear it, and looked straight over his head into space, and this he felt was trying. So trying did he find the whole entertainment, indeed, that about half past nine he rose, and came away, saying that he had some bank papers which must be attended to that night.

Now most men would in all human probability have been dismayed by this state of affairs into relinquishing an attempt at matrimony, which it was evident could only be carried through in the face of the quiet but none the less vigorous dislike and contempt of the other contracting party. But this was not so with Edward Cossey. Ida's coldness exercised upon his tenacious and obstinate mind much the same effect that may be supposed to be produced upon the benighted seeker for the North Pole by a frozen ocean of icebergs. Like the explorer, he was convinced that if once he could get over those cold and frowning heights he would find a smiling and sunny land beyond, and perchance many other delights, and like the explorer, again, he was, metaphorically, ready to die in the effort. For to tell the truth, he loved and desired her more every day, till now his passion dominated his physical being and his mental judgment, so that whatever loss was entailed, whatever obstacles arose, he was determined to endure and overcome them, if by so doing he might gain his end.

He was reflecting upon all this on the morning in question, when Mr. Quest, looking very cool and composed and gentleman-like, was shown into his room, much as Colonel Quaritch had been shown in two mornings before.

"How do you do, Quest?" he said, in a from high to low kind of tone, which he was in the habit of adopting toward his official subordinates. "Sit down. What is it?"

"It is some business, Mr. Cossey," the lawyer answered, in his usual quiet tones.

"Honham Castle mortgages again, I suppose," growled he. "I only hope that you don't want any more money on that account at present, that's all, because I can't raise another cent while the governor lives, for they don't entail cash and bank shares, you know, and though my credit's pretty good, I am not far from the bottom of it."

"Well," said Mr. Quest, with a faint smile, "it has to do with the Honham Castle mortgages; but as I have a good deal to say, perhaps we had better wait till the things are cleared away."

"All right. Just ring the bell, will you, and take a cigarette."

Mr. Quest smiled again and rang the bell, but did not take the cigarette. When the breakfast things had been removed he took a chair, and placing it on the further side of the table in such a position that the light, which was to his back, struck full upon Edward Cossey's face, commenced to deliberately untie and sort his bundle of papers. Presently he came to the one he wanted. It was not an original letter, but a copy. "Will you kindly read this, Mr. Cossey?" he said, quietly, as he pushed the letter toward him across the table.

Edward finished lighting his cigarette, and then took the letter up and glanced at it carelessly. At the first line, however, his expression changed to one of absolute horror, his face blanched, the perspiration sprang out upon his forehead, and the cigarette dropped from his fingers to the carpet, where it lay smouldering. And no wonder, for the letter was a copy of one of Belle's most passionate epistles to himself. He had never been able to restrain her from writing these compromising letters. Indeed, this one was the very one that some little time before Mr. Quest had abstracted from the pocket of his lounging coat in his room in London.

He read on for a little way and then put the letter down upon the table. There was no need for him to go on, it was all in the same strain.

"You will observe, Mr. Cossey, that this is a copy," said Mr. Quest, "but if you like you can inspect the original document."

He made no answer.

"Now," went on Mr. Quest, handing him a second paper, "here is the copy of another letter, of which the original is in your handwriting."

Edward glanced at it. It was an intercepted letter of his own, dated about a year before, and its contents, though not of so passionate nature as the other, were still of a sufficiently incriminating character.

He put it down upon the table by the side of the first and waited for Mr. Quest to go on.

"I have other evidence," said his visitor, presently, "but you are probably sufficiently versed in such matters to know that these letters alone are almost enough for my purpose, which is to commence a suit for divorce against my wife, in which you will, of course, in accordance with the provisions of the Act, be joined as corespondent. Indeed, I have already drawn up a letter of instruction to my London agents directing them to take the preliminary steps," and he pushed a third paper toward him.

Edward Cossey turned his back to his tormentor, and resting his head upon his hand, tried to think.

"Mr. Quest," he said, presently, in a hoarse voice, "without admitting anything, there are reasons which would make it ruinous to me if such an action were commenced at present."

"Yes," he answered, "there are. In the first place, there is no knowing what view your father would take of the matter, and how his view would affect your future interests; and in the second, your engagement to Miss De la Molle, upon which your heart is so strongly set, would certainly be broken off."

"How do you know that I am engaged?" asked Edward, in surprise.

"It does not matter how I know it," said the lawyer. "I do know it, so it will be useless for you to deny it. As you remark, this suit will probably be your ruin in every way, and therefore it is, as you will easily understand, a good moment for a man who wants his revenge to choose it."

"Without admitting anything," answered Edward Cossey, "I wish to ask you a question. Is there no way out of this? Supposing that I have done you a wrong, wrong admits of compensation."

"Yes, it does, Mr. Cossey, and I have thought of that. Everybody has his price in this world, and I have mine; but the compensation for such a wrong must be a heavy one."

"At what price will you agree to stay the action forever?" he asked.

"The price that I will take to stay the action is the transfer into my name of the mortgages you hold over the Honham Castle Estates," answered Mr. Quest, quietly.

"Great heavens!" said Edward; "why, that is a matter of thirty thousand pounds!"

"I know it is, and I know also that it is worth your while to pay thirty thousand pounds to save yourself from the exposure, the chance of disinheritance, and the certainty of the loss of the woman whom you want to marry. So well do I know it that I have prepared the necessary deeds for your signature, and here they are. Listen, sir," he went on, sternly; "refuse to accept my terms, and by to-night's post I shall send this letter of instructions. Also I shall send to Mr. Cossey senior and to Mr. De la Molle copies of these two precious epistles," and he pointed to the incriminating documents, "and a copy of the letter to my agents; and where will you be then? Consent, and I will bind myself not to proceed in any way or form. Now make your choice."

"But I cannot; even if I will, I cannot," said he, almost wringing his hands in his perplexity. "It was on condition of my taking up those mortgages that Ida consented to become engaged to me, and I have promised that I will cancel them on our wedding. Will you not take money instead?"

"Yes," answered Mr. Quest, "I would take money. A little time ago I would not have taken it, because I wanted that property, but I have changed my ideas. But, as you yourself said, your credit is strained to the utmost, and while your father is alive you will not find it possible to raise another thirty thousand pounds. Besides, if this matter is to be settled at all it must be settled now. I will not wait while you make attempts to raise the money."

"But about the mortgages? I promised to keep them. What shall I say to Ida?"

"Say? Say nothing. You can meet them if you like, after your father's death. Refuse if you like, but if you refuse you will be mad. Thirty thousand pounds will be nothing to you, but exposure will be ruin. Have you made up your mind? You must take my offer or leave it. Sign the documents, and I will put the originals of those two letters into your hands; refuse, and I will take my steps."

Edward Cossey thought for a moment and then said: "I will sign. Let me see the papers."

Mr. Quest turned aside to hide the expression of triumph which flitted across his face, and then handed him the deeds. They were elaborately drawn, for he was a skilful legal draughtsman, quite as skilful as many a leading Chancery conveyancer, but the substance of them was that the mortgages were transferred to him by the said Edward Cossey in and for the consideration that he, the said William M. Quest, consented to abandon forever a pending action for divorce against his wife, Belle Quest, whereto the said Edward Cossey was to be joined as corespondent.

"You will observe," said Mr. Quest, "that if you attempt to contest the validity of this assignment, which you certainly could not do with any prospect of success, the attempt will recoil upon your own head, because the whole scandal will then transpire. We shall require some witnesses, so, with your permission, I will ring the bell and ask the landlady and your servant to step up. They need know nothing of the contents of the papers;" and he did so.

"Stop," said Edward, presently. "Where are the original letters?"

"Here," answered Mr. Quest, producing them from an inner pocket, and showing them to him from a distance. "When the landlady comes up, I will give them to her to hold in this envelope, directing her to hand them to you when the deeds are signed and witnessed. She will only think that it is part of the ceremony."

Presently the man-servant and the landlady arrived, and Mr. Quest, in his most matter-of-fact way, explained to them that they were required to witness some documents, and at the same time handed the letters to the woman, saying that she was to give them to Mr. Cossey, when they had all done signing.

Then Edward Cossey signed, and placing his thumb on the familiar wafer delivered the various documents as his act and deed; and the witnesses, with much preparation and effort, affixed their awkward signatures in the places pointed out to them; and in a few minutes the thing was done, and Mr. Quest was a richer man by thirty thousand pounds than when he had got up that morning.

"Now give Mr. Cossey the packet, Mrs. Jeffries," he said, as he blotted the signatures, "and then you can go," and she did so and went.

When the witnesses had gone, Edward looked at the letters, and then with a savage oath flung them into the fire and watched them burn.

"Good-morning, Mr. Cossey," said Mr. Quest, as he prepared to depart with the deeds. "You have now bought your experience and had to pay dearly for it; but, upon my word, when I think of all you owe me, I wonder at myself for letting you off at so small a price."

When he had gone, Edward Cossey gave way to his feelings in language more forcible than polite, and what they were may be more easily imagined than described. For now, in addition to all the money that he had lost, and the painful exposure to which he had been subjected, he was face to face with a new difficulty. Either he must make a clean breast of it to Ida about the mortgages being no longer in his hands, or he must pretend that he still had them. In the first alternative, the consideration upon which Ida had agreed to marry him came to nothing. Moreover, she was thereby released from her promise, and he was well aware that under these circumstances she would certainly break off the engagement. In the second, he would be acting a lie, and the lie would sooner or later be discovered; and what then? Well, if it was after marriage, what would it matter? To a woman of gentle birth there is only one thing more irretrievable than marriage, and that is death. Anyhow, he had suffered so much for the sake of this woman that he did not mean to give her up now. He must meet the mortgages after marriage, that was all.

Facilis descensus Averni. When a man of the character of Edward Cossey, or, indeed, of any character, allows his passions to lead him into a course of deceit, he does not find it easy to check his wild career. From dishonor to dishonor shall he go, till at length, in due season, he reaps as he has sown.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

HOW GEORGE TREATED JOHNNIE.

Some two or three days before the scene described in the last chapter the faithful George had suddenly announced his desire to visit London.

"What!" said the Squire, in astonishment, for George had never been known to go out of his own county before. "Why, what on earth are you going to do in London?"

"Well, Squire," answered his retainer, looking marvellously knowing, "I don't rightly know, but there's a cheap train goes up to this here exhibition on the Tuesday morning and comes back on the Thursday evening. Ten shillings both ways, that's the fare, and I see in the *Chronicle*, I do, that there's a wonderful show of these newfangled self-tying and delivering reapers, sich as they use so over sea in America, and I've a fancy to see them, and have a holiday look round London town. So as there ain't not northing particler a-doing, if you hain't got anything to say agin it, I think I'll go, Squire."

"All right," said the Squire. "Are you going to take your wife with you?"

"Why, no, Squire; I said that I wanted to go for a holiday, and that ain't no holiday to take the missus too," and George chuckled in a manner that evidently meant volumes.

And so it came to pass that on the afternoon of the day of the transfer of the mortgages from Edward Cossey to Mr. Quest the great George found himself wandering vaguely about the vast expanse of the Colinderies, and not enjoying himself in the least. He had been recommended by some travelled individual in Boisingham to a certain lodging near Liverpool Street Station, which he found with the help of a friendly porter. Thence he set out for the exhibition, but, being of a prudent mind, thought that he would do well to save his money and walk the distance. So he walked and walked till he was tired, and then, after an earnest consultation with a policeman, he took a 'bus, which an hour later landed him—at the Royal Oak. His further adventures we need not pursue; suffice it to say that, having started from his lodging at three, it was past seven o'clock at night when he finally reached the exhibition, more thoroughly wearied than though he had done a good day's harvesting.

Here he wandered for a while, in continual dread of having his pocket picked, seeking reaping-machines and discovering none, till at length he found himself in the gardens, where the electric-light display was in full swing. Soon wearying of this, for it was a cold damp night, he made a difficult path to a buffet inside the building, where he sat down at a little table and devoured some very unpleasant-looking cold beef. Here slumber overcame him, for his weariness was great, and he dozed.

Presently, through the muffled roar and hum of voices, which echoed in his sleep-dulled ears, he caught the sound of a familiar name, which woke him up "all of a heap," as he afterward said. The name was "Quest." Without moving his body he opened his eyes. At the very next table to his own were seated two people, a man and a woman. He looked at the latter first. She was clad in yellow, and was very tall and thin and fierce-looking—so fierce-looking that George involuntarily jerked his head back, and brought it with painful force in contact with the wall. It was the Tiger herself, and her companion was the coarse, dreadful-looking man called Johnnie, whom she had sent away in the cab on the night of Mr. Quest's visit.

"Oh," Johnnie was saying, "so Quest is the covey's name, is it?—and he lives in a city called Boisingham, does he? Is he an oof bird?" (rich).

"Rather," answered the Tiger, "if only one can make the dollars trickle, but he's a nasty mean one, he is. Look here, not a cent, not a stiver, have I got to bless myself with, and I daren't ask him for any more not till January. And how am I going to live till January? I got the sack from the Music Hall last week because I was a bit jolly, and old Thompson, the conductor, wanted to drop ten per cent. on my salary because he said I didn't draw as I used to, and that I was getting old and ugly. So I just caught him one with the handle of my brollie that made him see stars, and the beast had me up for assault, and it was forty shillings and costs. And now I can't get another billet anyway, and I've got a bill of sale over the furniture, and I've sold all my jewels down to my ticker, or at least most of them, and there's that brute," and her voice rose to a subdued scream, "living like a fighting cock and rolling in 'oof', while his poor wife is left to starve."

"'Wife.' Oh yes, we know all about that," said the gentleman called Johnnie.

A look of doubt and cunning passed across the woman's face. Evidently she feared that she had said too much. "Well, it's as good a name as another," she said. "Oh, don't I wish that I could get a grip of him; I'd wring him!" and she twisted her long bony hands as washer-women do when they wring a cloth.

"I'd back you to," said Johnnie. "And now, adored Edithia, I've had enough of this blooming show, and I'm off. Perhaps I shall look in down Pimlico way this evening. Ta-ta."

"Well, you may as well stand a liquor first," said the adored one. "I'm pretty dry, I can tell you."

"Certainly, with pleasure; I will order one. Waiter, a brandy and soda for this lady—*six* of brandy, if you please; she's very delicate and wants support."

The waiter grinned and brought the drink, and the man Johnnie turned round as though to pay him, but really he departed without doing so.

George watched him go, and then looked again at the lady, whose appearance seemed to fascinate him.

"Well, if that ain't a master one!" he said to himself; "and she called herself his wife, she did, and then drew up like a slug's horns. Hang me if I don't stick to her till I find out a bit more of the tale!"

Thus ruminated George, who, be it observed, was no fool, and who had a hearty dislike and mistrust of Mr. Quest. While he was wondering how he was to go to work, an unexpected opportunity occurred. The Tiger had finished her brandy and soda, and was preparing to leave, when the waiter swooped down upon her.

"Money, please, miss," he said.

"Money!" she said; "why, you're paid."

"Come, none of that," said the waiter; "I want a shilling for the brandy and soda."

"A shilling, do you? Then you'll have to want, you cheating, white-faced rascal you; my friend paid you before he went away."

"Oh, we've had too much of that game," said the waiter, beckoning to a constable, to whom, in spite of the 'fair Edithia's' very vigorous and pointed protestations, he was proceeding to give her in charge, for it appeared that she had only twopence about her. This was George's opportunity, and he interfered.

"I think, marm," he said, "that the fat gent with you was a-playing of a little game. He only pretended to pay the waiter."

"Playing a little game, was he?" gasped the infuriated Tiger. "If I don't play a little game on him when I get a chance, my name is not Edith d'Aubigné; the nasty mean beast—the—"

"Permit me, marm," said George, putting a shilling on the table, which the waiter took, and departed satisfied.

"I can't bear to see a real lady like you in difficulty."

"Well, you are a gentleman, you are," she said.

"Not at all, marm. That's my way. And now, marm, won't you have another?"

No objection was raised by the lady, who had another, with the result that she became, if not exactly tipsy, at any rate not far off it.

Shortly after this the building was cleared, and George found himself standing in Exhibition Road with the woman on his arm.

"You're going to give me a lift home, ain't you?" she said.

"Yes, marm, for sure I am," said George, sighing as he thought of the cab fare.

Accordingly they got into a hansom, and Mrs. D'Aubigné, having given the address in Pimlico, of which George instantly made a mental note, they started.

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* Begun in Harper's Weekly No. 1646.

"Come in and have a drink," she said when they arrived, and accordingly he paid the cab—half a crown it cost him—and was ushered by the woman with a simper into the gilded drawing-room.

Here the Tiger had another brandy and soda, after which George thought that she was about in a fit state for him to prosecute his inquiries.

"Wonderful place this London, marm; I niver was up here afore, and had no idea that I should find folks so friendly. As I was a-saying to my friend Laryer Quest down at Boisingham yesterday—"

"Hullo! what's that?" she said. "Do you know the old man?"

"If you mean Laryer Quest, why, in course I do, and Mrs. Quest too. Ah, she's a pretty one, she is."

Here the lady burst into a flood of incoherent abuse, which tired her so much that she had a fourth brandy and soda. George mixed it for her, and he mixed it strong.

"Is he rich?" she asked, as she put down the glass.

"What, Laryer Quest? Well, I should say that he is about the warmest man in our part of the county."

"And here am I starving," burst out the horrible woman with a flood of drunken tears. "Starving without a shilling to pay for a cab or a drink, while my wedded husband lives in luxury with another woman. You tell him that I won't stand it; you tell him that if he don't find a 'thou.' pretty quick, I'll let him know the reason why."

"I don't quite understand, marm," said George. "There's a lady down in Boisingham as is the real Mrs. Quest."

"It's a lie!" she shrieked—"it's a lie! he married me before he married her. I could have him in the dock to-morrow, and I would, too, if I wasn't afraid of him, and that's a fact."

"Come, marm, come," said George, "draw it mild from that tap."

"You won't believe me, won't you?" said the woman, on whom the liquor was now beginning to take its full effect; "then I'll show you," and she staggered to a desk, unlocked it, and took from it a folded paper, which she opened.

It was a marriage license, or purported so to be; but George, who was not too quick at his reading, had only time to note the name Quest, and the church, St. Bartholomew's, Hackney, when she snatched it away from him, and locked it up again.

"There!" said she; "it isn't any business of yours. What right have you to come prying into the affairs of a poor lone woman?" and she sat down upon the sofa beside him, threw her long arm round his neck, rested her painted face upon his shoulder, and began to weep the tears of intoxication.

"Well, blow me!" said George to himself, "if this ain't a master one! I wonder what my old missus would say if she saw me in this fix? I say, marm—"

But at that moment the door opened, and in came Johnnie, who had evidently also been employing the interval in refreshing himself, for he rolled like a ship in a sea.

"Well," he said, "and who the deuce are you? Come, get out of this, you Methody parson-faced clodhopper, you! Fairest Edithia, what means this?"

By this time the fairest Edithia had realized who her visitor was, and the trick whereby he had left her to pay for the brandy and soda recurring to her mind, she sprang up and began to express her opinion of Johnnie in violent and libellous language. He replied in appropriate terms, as people whose healths are proposed always do, according to the newspaper reports, and fast and furious grew the fun. At length, however, it seemed to occur to Johnnie that he, George, was in some way responsible for this state of affairs, for without word or warning he hit him on the nose—which proved too much for George's Christian forbearance.

"You would, you fat lubber, would you?" he said, and sprang at him.

Now Johnnie was big and fat, but Johnnie was rather drunk, and George was tough and exceedingly strong. In almost less time than it takes to write it he had the abominable Johnnie by the scruff of the neck, and had with a mighty jerk hauled him over the sofa, so that he lay face downward thereon. By the door, quite convenient to his hand, stood George's ground-ash stick—a peculiarly good and well-grown one, which he had cut himself in Honham wood. He seized it. "Now, my lad," he said, "I'll teach you how we do the trick where I come from," and he laid on without mercy. *Whack! whack! whack!* went the ground-ash on Johnnie's tight clothes. He yelled and swore and struggled in the grip of the sturdy countryman; but it was of no use, the ash came down like fate; never was a Johnnie so bastinadoed before.

"Give it the brute, give it him," shrilled the fair Edithia, bethinking her of her wrongs, and he did till he was tired.

"Now, Johnnie," he said at last, "I'm thinking I've pretty well whacked you dead. Perhaps you'll be more careful how you handle your betters by-and-by;" and seizing his hat, he ran down the stairs without seeing anybody, and slipping into the street, crossed over and listened.

They were at it again. Seeing her enemy prostrate, the Tiger had fallen on him, apparently with the fire-irons, to judge from the noise.

Just then a policeman came hurrying up.

"I say, governor," said George, "the folk in that there house with the red pillars do fair to be a-murdering of each other."

The policeman listened to the din, and then made for the house, and, profiting by his absence, George retreated as fast as he could, his melancholy countenance shining with a sober satisfaction.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE LATEST ARRIVAL.

It will be observed in Mr. Smedley's picture that the young man who has just arrived at a quiet hotel at Lake George, and who on his way to the office is obliged to pass in front of four young persons and a person who is not so young, sitting on the hotel piazza, is an object of considerable mirth to the four, and has filled the fifth lady with mingled emotions. He has not meant to make the young ladies laugh, or to produce any particular effect upon their somewhat rigid and austere companion. The impressions which they have gathered, while logical enough, have been wholly in spite of himself. When he started to walk along that piazza he meant to pass in front of the ladies in the most graceful and engaging manner. He wished to go by them with poise and perfect nervous control, as gentlemen occasionally are seen to walk upon the stage. In the beginning it seemed as though there would be no difficulty about it. The group of observers was small, the piazza not long, and the attire of the new-comer of fine material and fashionable cut. He mounted from the gravel-path to the low piazza with perfect confidence. Perhaps all would have gone well if it had not been a wooden piazza. Everybody who is not accustomed to wooden piazzas knows what a loud, reverberating, ominous sound is given forth when one is stepped upon. At the first impact of his patent-leather boot heel upon the boards the nerves of the new-comer were seriously affected; at the fourth step it seemed to his excited imagination as though he had started up an anvil chorus. Without pausing to consider, he proceeded to take the next three steps upon his toes. The effect was similar to that produced when the screw of an ocean steamer stops turning. At the sudden change from noise to silence the five ladies looked up, and their inquiring eyes were focussed upon the new-comer. From that moment he was lost. He dropped back upon his heels, only to rise once more upon his toes, and then he was back upon his heels again, trying to put down his embarrassment by the agency of a firm and powerful stride. It was a most lamentable failure. Chills and fever played up and down his back. Suddenly, and wholly without reason, his soul became filled with the most monstrous doubts and fears. He was convinced that his collar was unbuttoned and pointing skyward, after the manner of the collar of the inebriated Mr. Toodles; that his scarf had taken on a rotatory movement and worked itself well earward; that an umbrella case which in a moment of hurry he had deposited in his coat-tail pocket had become restive and effected two-thirds of its escape. In the endeavor to correct these imagined eccentricities of his wardrobe his eyes and hands move in a spasmodic manner, and the young persons do what they have often permitted themselves to do under less provocation—they titter; while their companion, taking that easy alarm to which mature experience is sometimes prone, wonders if he may not have escaped from somewhere, and may not now be upon the verge of paroxysm.

It is at this interesting moment that Mr. Smedley has pictured the new-comer for us. The new-comer is not irretrievably lost, although his impressions in the matter may be very definitely to the contrary. His nervous tone will be restored, the piazza will become familiar and subordinate to him, and—things just as strange have happened before now—he may awaken in the breast of one of the tittering girls sentiments of the most serious and engrossing kind.

THE ALLEGHENY COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.

In the celebration of the centennial of the organization of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, there was nothing more gratifying than the local pride in the just completed court-house and jail. Naturally the jubilant demonstrations were stimulated by the wonderful prosperity of the county's great city of Pittsburgh; but there seems to have been amid all the noise and clatter of the occasion, a reverent feeling for the noblest and most beautiful public building in the country. The newspapers were full of the statistics of bituminous coal and iron, of Bessemer steel and glass, and of natural gas, but there was always a column for a restrained, understated pride in the fact that Pittsburgh had what its people are glad to believe was the supreme work of the greatest architect that the country has known. There was a halting step in the local self-laudation over the possession of this achievement in architecture which told of the wonderfully impressive effect of the great building upon the minds of those for whom it had been erected. There was a half-confession of the reporter's inability to grasp the subject in his eagerness as he turned to the story of the letting of the contract to Builder Norcross, of the statistics of the height and length and breadth of the structure, and of the honesty of the County Commissioners, who, with the aid of the architects, kept the cost of the court-house and jail within the estimates; for this structure is a record of honest building as well as of artistic achievement. The estimates were $2,250,000, and with the addition of a few extras, which were absolutely necessary, the cost was $2,268,454. These figures are proudly pointed to in answer to the predictions of the croakers who insisted that the building would cost $5,000,000. It is a fact in the history of architecture, too, which may well be taken to heart by people who are in the habit of carelessly asserting that architects never keep within their estimates.

It may seem strange to the East that smoky Pittsburgh gave to Mr. Richardson his finest opportunity for constructing a great municipal building. There is no doubt, however, either about the character of the structure or the credit due to the county officers and the people for appreciating their opportunity when the architects' plans were submitted. Five architects were asked to submit drawings, and four complied. The County Commissioners, whose duty it was to make the selection, were men of the people. They truly represented the average citizen of the county, and they were generous and sincere enough to appreciate the magnificent work which Mr. Richardson proposed to undertake for them. They were entirely overcome by the vigor and beauty of his conception. It was another unique result of this competition that when the drawings were exhibited the plans of Mr. Richardson aroused the busy merchants and manufacturers of Pittsburgh to such a pitch of enthusiasm that they called on the Commissioners and begged them to adopt them. And yet the architect had many a struggle before he was chosen to carry out his design. The new court-house and jail entered into local politics, and Mr. Richardson himself figured on banners and transparencies as the incarnation of extravagance. The difficulty arose largely from his insistence upon doing nothing unprofessional. One of the County Commissioners was a farmer; the other two were local retail merchants. One of them was a man of what might be called sporting proclivities. They naturally dreaded the wrath of their constituents, and asked Mr. Richardson to abate a little of his regular fee of five per cent. on the cost of the building. They wanted the building, but they wanted some more practical reason for choosing Mr. Richardson's plan than its beauty and worthiness. But although the architect desired the commission with a great longing, both for artistic and other reasons, he insisted on doing nothing unprofessional, and the County Commissioners yielded. It is to the credit of the people of the county that when the issue was dragged into politics they stood by the Commissioners, and generously approved of all that they had done.

The building was completed in four years, and during all that time two of the Commissioners were retained in office, while the third is again a Commissioner now that the work is finished. In the very middle of the four years Mr. Richardson died, and the work was continued by his successors, Messrs. Shepley, Rutan, & Coolidge, whom the Pittsburghers, eager to possess what Richardson planned, and nothing else, bound to follow faithfully the plans of their master. It is pleasant to relate that so faithfully and loyally did they follow the original scheme that not only are the buildings precisely what Mr. Richardson intended them to be, but his widow has received the whole of his fee. Pittsburgh and Albany are the only municipalities that gave the architect an opportunity for the manifestation of his genius, and the people of the former city regard their court-house as Richardson's monument.

THE HALIBUT FISHERIES.

Of our large edible fish, the halibut (*Hippoglossus vulgaris*) is the most important. The halibut varies considerably as to weight, the female being the heavier. A male halibut will turn the scales at fifty pounds, while the female halibut will average one hundred and fifty pounds. Captain Collins, a leading authority, has never seen one weighing over two hundred and fifty pounds; but exceptionally large halibut have been taken of over three hundred pounds. The range of the fish is extended. It is essentially a cold-water fish, and it is rarely taken in waters which are higher than 45°, and seems to find a temperature of 35° best adapted to its requirements. Geographically, its distribution is about the same as the codfish, only that to-day halibut have sought deeper water. In early colonial times the halibut was caught near the New England coast. It is doubtful whether John Smith found halibut in the warmer waters off the immediate Virginia shore. Probably the description he gives of the fish was derived from halibut taken further north. In his *History of Virginia* the following is found: "There is a large-sized fish called Halibut or Turbot; some are taken so bigg that two men have much a doe to hall them into the boate; but there is such plenty that the fisher men onely eate the heads & finnes, and throw away the bodies; such in Paris would yield 5. or 6. crownes a peece: and this is no commodity." To-day halibut fishermen, who generally sail from Gloucester, make long trips in search of the fish, and some visit the waters about Iceland. Trips are made to the edges of the Banks, from George's to the Grand Bank, the fishing continuing the year round. It is deep-water fishing, in from one hundred to two hundred and fifty fathoms. The fish do not remain long in one place, but move in schools in search of food. The halibut is voracious, devouring skate, cod, haddock, menhaden, mackerel, herring, flounders, clams. A half-bushel of flat-fish has been taken from the stomach of a halibut.

The wholesale purchasers of halibut make what is believed to be a purely fanciful distinction between the gray and the white fish, paying a somewhat less price for the first, when both white and gray are of the same excellence as food. There being more gray fish may account for the difference made by the buyers. The small young fish, called "chicken halibut," weighing from ten to twenty pounds, command the highest price. A large proportion of halibut are eaten fresh, but occasionally more fish are brought to Gloucester than can be at once disposed of, and then the halibut, having been cut into proper pieces, is first salted, then dried, and finally smoked. Smoked halibut, when properly cured, is excellent food, but not so popular as it deserves to be. The illustration in the lower right-hand corner shows how the ready-cut halibut is dried after salting for smoking. The portions of fish must be constantly turned, and precautions taken against damp and mould. Occasionally prepared halibut will have a reddish coloration, due to a curious fungoid growth, which has been traced back to the Cadiz salt used. The illustration shows how halibut are landed from the vessel. An ample provision of ice on shipboard keeps the fish sweet. The fish are hoisted by a tackle, and the huge carcasses are thus hauled into the store-rooms, where they are weighed and packed with ice for shipment. At the lower left hand of the page of illustrations the interior of such an establishment is shown. The great fish cumber the floor, and emit an odor peculiar to halibut alone. Generally the fishermen, when stowing the halibut away, have cut off the heads, but now and then a halibut with its head on appears. A fine picture could be made of one of the hands employed in these packing establishments while in the act of decapitating a big fish. He uses a knife something in shape like a sabre. He gives it a flourish, the steel swoops through the air, and at one blow off comes the great head. The engraving at the top at the left shows a smack getting ready for a trip. Then lines and trawls are carefully examined, and all damages repaired. The tangles of tackle which landsmen never could straighten out at once yield to the deft fingers of the experts.

As the catching of halibut takes place in deep water, far from Provincial shores and beyond sea-line limits, in our discussions in regard to fishery rights the halibut question is not of much importance. Nevertheless, in all sea-fishing there is the one subject, that of the procuring of bait, which may always be considered as a troublesome one. A fishing-smack may leave a New England port with ample provision of bait, which through an accident becomes spoiled and worthless, and on that account a vessel's trip turns out to be a loss. Could she put into some neighboring Provincial port and buy bait, or be allowed to catch it, then she might carry out her business with success.

TO A REALIST.

"He talks like a book," you say, with a shrug,
And turn with disdain away,
To one whose speech, though perhaps less fine,
Is the language of every day.

You throw down the book with a second shrug:
"That isn't the way men talk!
It is far too fine to be speech of mine,"
And away to the club you stalk.

But if men mustn't talk like a book, dear sir,
Why should books, pray, talk like men?
You confessed an ideal first, you know,
And you can't take it back again.

A. W. R.

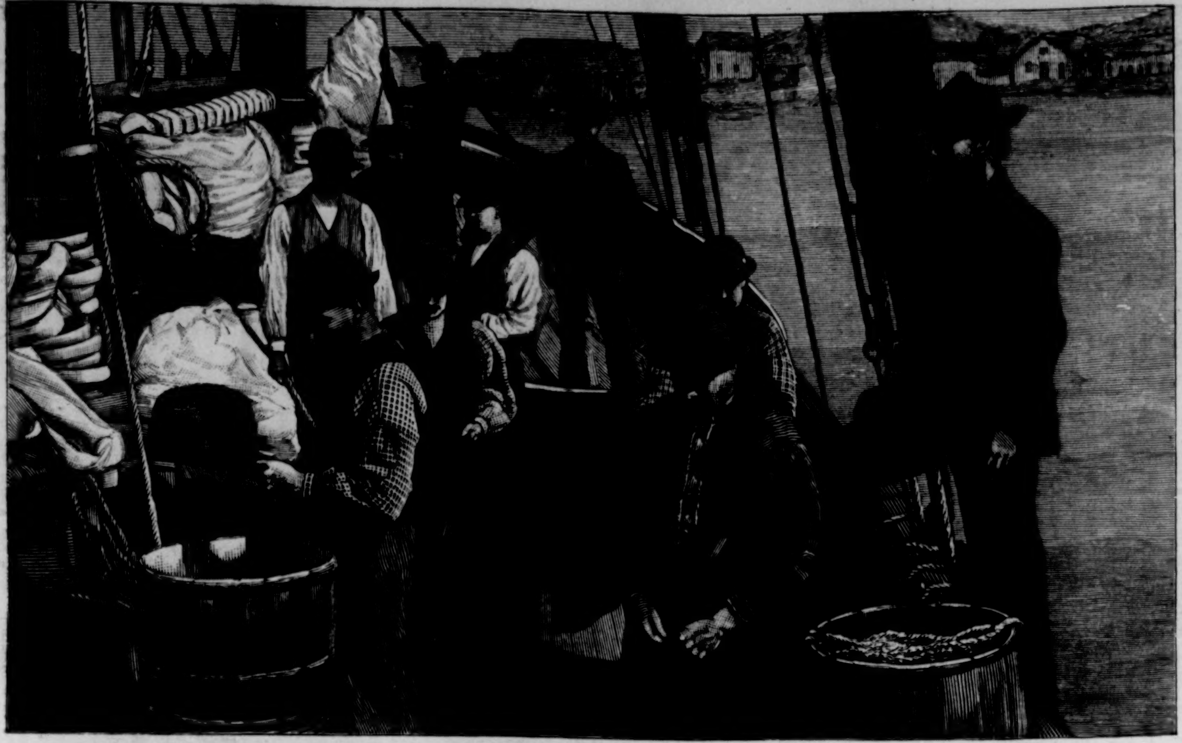
LONGFELLOW AT PORTLAND.

There were excellent reasons for erecting at Portland, Maine, a statue of Longfellow. It was there that he was born, there that the first fifteen or twenty years of his life were passed, there that he found his first wife, and it is there that the houses in which he dwelt still exist for the literary pilgrim to search out. The more ancient of these houses is the one in which Longfellow first saw the light, and it is still in a creditable state of preservation. It is a large, square, three-story structure of wood in a frequented quarter of the town, and gives shelter to several families of the poorer class.

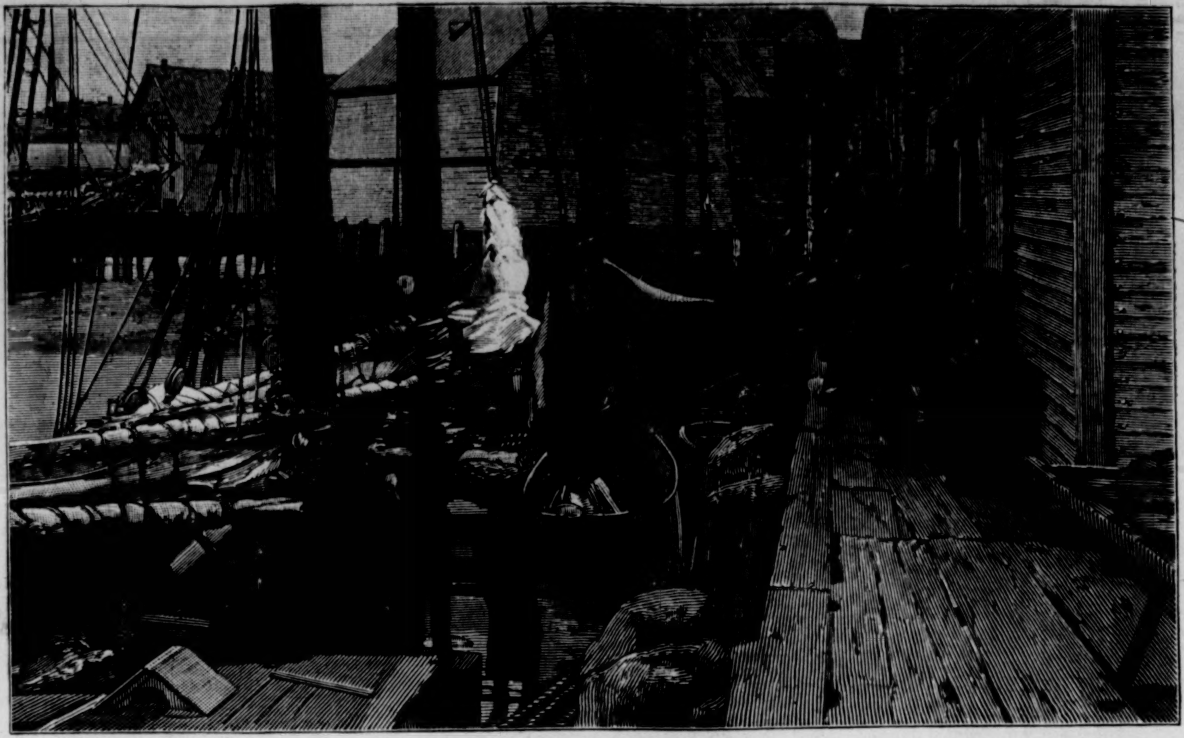
The statue shown in the illustration is of bronze. It is the work of Franklin Simmons, the American sculptor, and a native of Maine, whose studio for some years has been in Rome, and many of whose works are already treasured in this country by public as well as by private owners. The pedestal which supports the statue is the work of Richard M. Hunt, the architect. It is of granite, and stands ten feet in height. Another memorial of Longfellow, which this one will recall to mind, is the bust that was set up in Poets' Corner, Westminster Abbey, soon after his death—an honor to an American which spoke with singular force for the fame and popularity he had acquired.

It has been asserted that the character of Portland had a considerable influence on the mind and temperament of Longfellow. Four sons, including the poet, and four daughters, comprised the children of his parents. It was a singularly happy home, and the society of Portland was charmingly simple, kindly, and free. All the virtues of a New England town were there seen at their best. No more wholesome or more beautiful site could have been chosen for a settlement. A stranger never went there without being delighted with its picturesque and curious hills, its views of distant mountains, and its island-studded harbor. In his father's library the boy had access to the best works in English literature, and he read them with profit and delight. It was there that he made acquaintance of Irving. The *Sketch-Book* he afterward called his "first book," and it must have been one of the powerful influences that fixed his own literary taste. He was a school-boy in Portland when the various "parts" of the work came out, and long years afterward described himself as having been "spell-bound by its pleasant humor, its melancholy tenderness, its atmosphere of reverie." The charm still remained unbroken, he added, and whenever he opened the book he also opened "that mysterious door which leads back into the haunted chambers of youth"—that is, to the days he passed in Portland. When Longfellow first went away from Portland it was to become a student at Bowdoin College, and to have for a school-mate there one whose fame was destined to spread like his to the four corners of the world, Nathaniel Hawthorne.

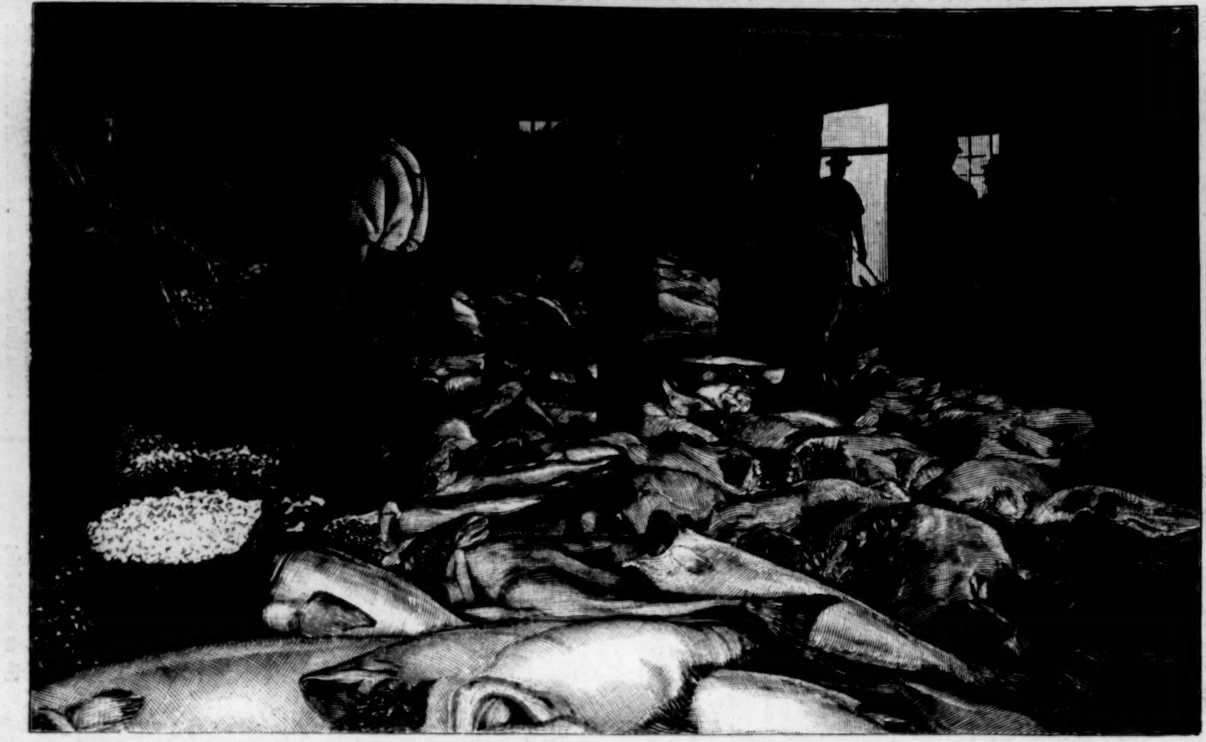
Mr. Simmons's statue reached Portland on September 24th, and was to be unveiled on September 29th, with appropriate addresses and the singing by public-school children of "The Psalm of Life."



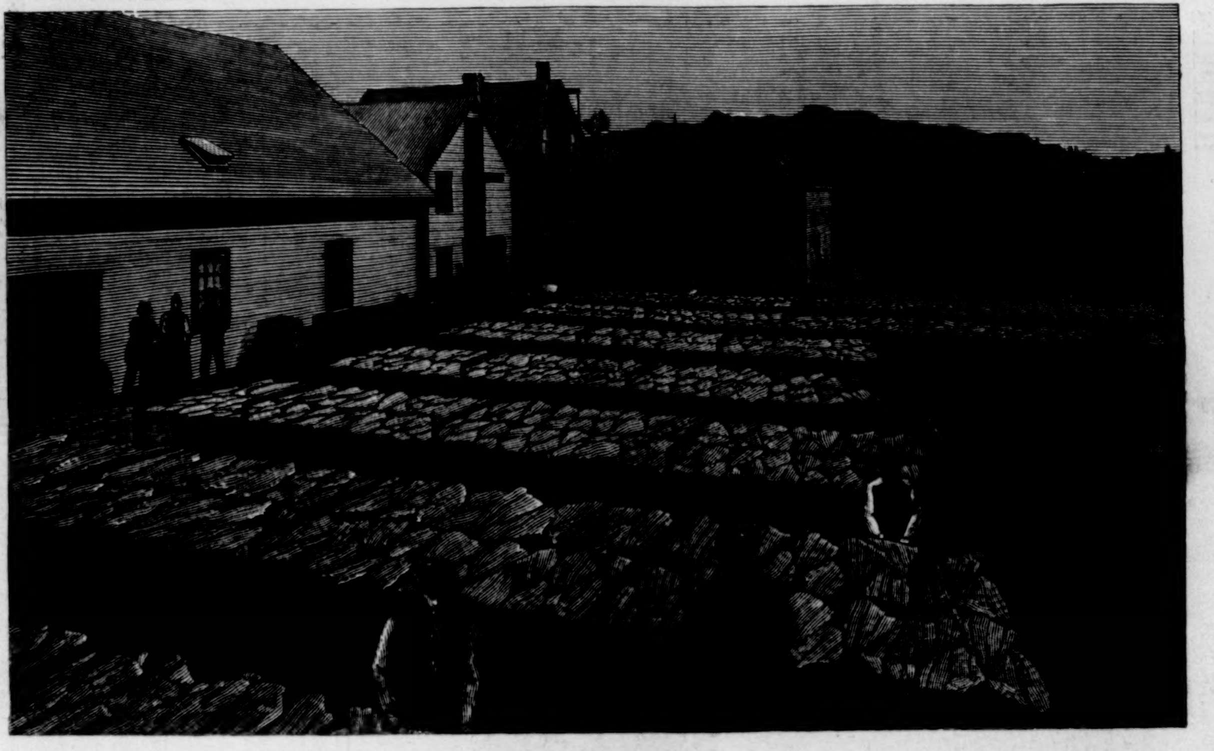
GETTING READY FOR FISHING.



LANDING HALIBUT AT GLOUCESTER.

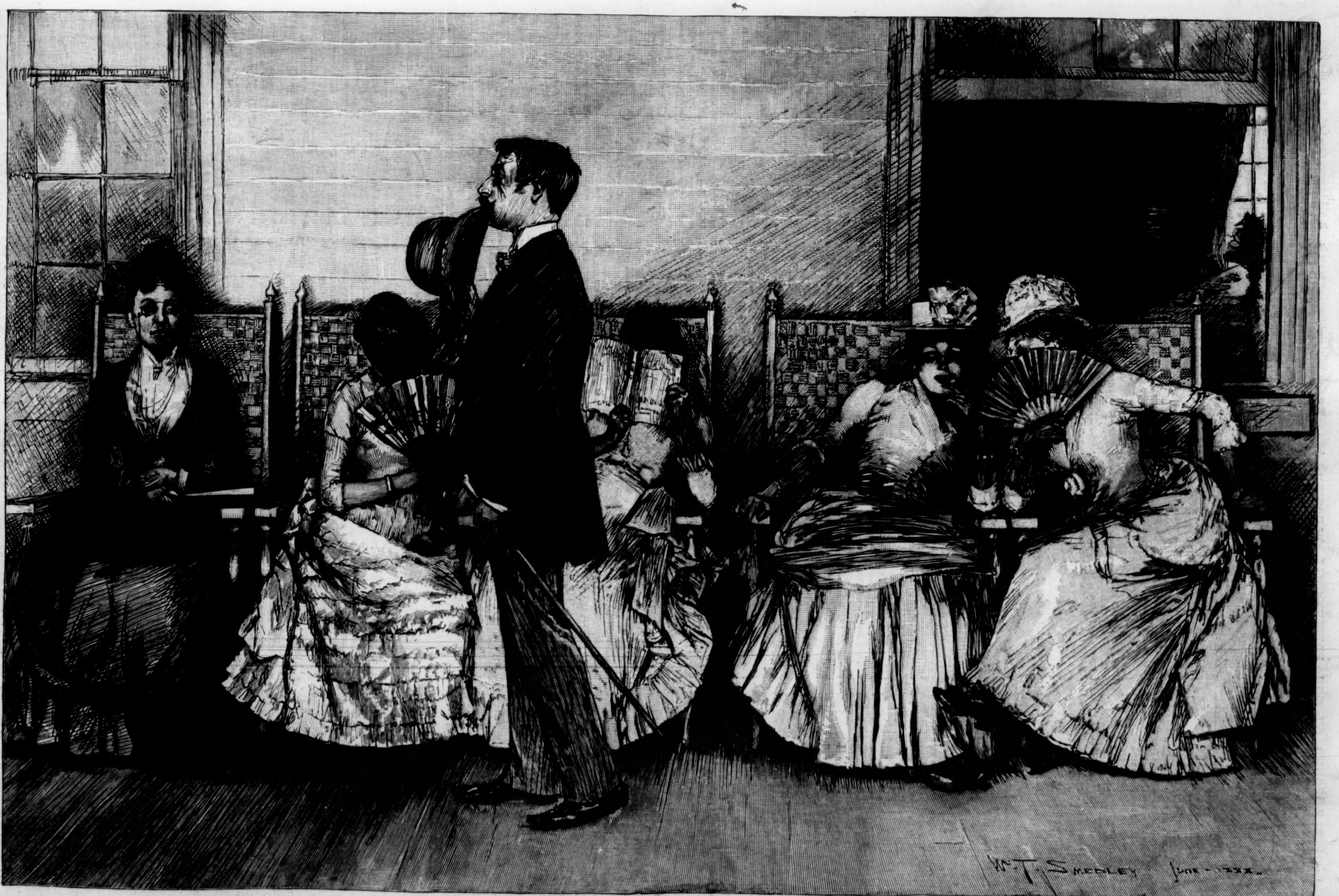


WEIGHING AND PACKING HALIBUT, GLOUCESTER.



DRYING OUT HALIBUT.

THE HALIBUT FISHERY.—From Photographs taken by the United States Fish Commission.—[See Page 751.]



THE LATEST ARRIVAL.—Drawn by W. T. Smedley.—[See Page 751.]

THE BATTLE-GROUND OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

ILLUSTRATED IN A SERIES OF CHARTS SHOWING THE POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF THE UNITED STATES BY STATES, AND OF THE DOUBTFUL STATES BY COUNTIES.

DESIGNED BY T. CAMPBELL-COPELAND.

GENERAL NOTES.

The principal object of the Supplement issued with the present number is to illustrate concisely, for purposes of rapid and easy reference during the pending Presidential, Congressional, Gubernatorial, and State legislative contests, the past record and present political tendency of each State and Territory throughout the Union.

Results in detail, from 1872 to the present time, will be found within the geographical limitations of such States and Territories, and the method of giving these results may be of value in calculating probabilities, the grouping of Democratic and Republican States and counties being made prominent by means of black and colored sections.

The tabular summaries inserted beyond the geographical outline on each map are intended to furnish, as nearly as may be, a recapitulation of the statistics given within the State and county boundaries. Thus the general or local political status from time to time may be ascertained without extended references to publications giving similar results in book form.

In preparing such statistics as were necessary in carrying out the general plan, it has been found impossible to reconcile totals in every instance. This is due to the fact that several statisticians and compilers have considered the vote cast for different electors as representing the vote for President. A few have apparently decided that the highest vote cast for any one elector should be the same as the Presidential vote. Some, again, in calculating the total vote, have taken, as answering the purpose, the average vote cast for all the electors of each party.

Where the method of arrangement with reference to details has admitted, official figures are given, and care has been taken throughout the series to quote only such figures as, after careful analysis and inquiry, warrant the assumption that they are correct.

UNITED STATES.

Presidents.—Within the boundaries of each State—excepting such in the northeastern section as are otherwise denoted—a small square, containing five sections of equal width, has been inserted. The first four sections from the top of each square represent successively in black (Republican) and red (Democratic) the result of the vote for President in that State during the elections of 1872, 1876, 1880, and 1884. On the left of each section is given the total vote, and on the right the majority or plurality, this latter being obtained in each instance by finding the difference between the number of votes cast for the Democratic and Republican candidates.

The fifth or last section in each square (1888) has been left blank, and may be filled in with pen or pencil in red or black on completion of the returns in November.

By the use of these sections it can easily be observed, for example, that Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania form a chain of northeastern States whose vote has been, so far, since 1872, regularly and often strongly Republican, with no lack of support from Nebraska, Iowa, and other neighbors.

Next to Illinois, however, Indiana takes a conspicuous position, with red strips dividing its four sections at regular intervals. New York, too, is equally prominent, with Connecticut at no great distance, exhibiting a similar variance in the expression of the popular voice.

Standing out in contrast to the States on the northeastern border, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Georgia form a group showing a strong and in many instances an apparently unwavering Democratic majority.

Here and there, in solid blocks of black or red, stand Maryland, Maine, Texas, Rhode Island, Missouri, and several other States, each usually representing an increasing majority during the past sixteen years in behalf of Democratic or Republican candidates for the office of Chief Executive.

Several States gave a Republican majority in favor of General Grant in 1872, but have taken place in the Democratic ranks during Presidential elections since that time. On the other hand, Colorado shows a Republican majority since its admission, and, as will be seen, the tendencies of several other States and Territories are in that direction.

Sections, in squares similar to those used for each State, have also been placed within each of the Territories, showing the vote for Representatives in Congress during the past four Congressional elections. These will be found useful as illustrative of their political career up to date, and suggestive of influence for one party or the other after they gain admission into the Union. The shading of sections in Utah is intended to show "Mormon" majorities as against "Anti-Mormon."

Governors.—The colored dots, black (Republican) and red (Democratic), immediately above the squares, denote the result of the State vote for Governor during the past four Gubernatorial contests. Space has been allowed for one additional dot, so that, whenever the State returns come in for 1888, 1889, etc., a red or black mark may be made with pen or pencil.

By referring to these dots it will be seen that a number of the States and Territories do not show that allegiance to party, when only State interests are involved, that is discernible in the results of Presidential campaigns.

United States Senators.—The dots, red and black, near the left edge of each State boundary indicate the political faith of the Senators selected to represent the State in the present Congress.

United States Representatives in Congress.—Members of the Fiftieth Congress are shown near the right edge of each State boundary. The figures opposite the dots indicate respectively the number of Democratic and Republican members elected from the State. For example, New York sent 19 Republicans and 15 Democrats to serve in the present House of Representatives, Texas chose 11 Democrats—being the entire number allowed—and Michigan chose 5 Democrats and 6 Republicans.

State Legislatures.—The red and black dots, with figures, immediately below the squares within each boundary represent the majorities in the present State Senate and State House or Assembly. For example, in Wisconsin there is in the present Legislature a majority of 17 Republicans in the Senate, and also a majority of 14 Republicans in the House or Assembly. On the other hand, in Maryland there is a majority of 17 Democrats in the State Senate, and also a majority of 45 Democrats in the House of Delegates.

Northeastern States.—Near the eastern border of the map the squares and statistics having reference to Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, and New Jersey have been placed in blocks outside the proper geographical boundary of the United States. This is consequent on want of space within the boundary lines of the States referred to. The numbers (1), (2), etc., given within the State limits refer to the blocks below.

Tabular Statistics.—On the extreme left of the map is given the electoral vote by States as it stands at the present time. Immediately below, the next table gives the Greenback, Labor, and Prohibition vote of States in the Presidential election of 1884, as well as in subsequent important elections held during 1885, 1886, and 1887. There is no voting of importance for 1888 to record up to date of this issue.

At the bottom of the map, below the boundaries of the Southeastern States, a table is given, showing the exact Presidential, Vice-Presidential, and electoral vote since 1872, with much information of importance at the present time.

Proportion of Votes, 1872–1884.—At the top of the map in squares, each enclosed within a circle, is given the proportion of the popular vote for President in 1872, 1876, 1880, and 1884. The narrow white remainder at the bottom of each square represents the Greenback, Prohibition, Labor, scattering, and other votes given at each election.

Disputes as to the Count.—The Returning Board's count in Florida (1876) gave Hayes a majority of 926. A majority of 94 to 1197 was claimed for Tilden, and the opinion of the Supreme Court of Florida gave Tilden 94 majority.

In Louisiana the Returning Board's count credited Hayes with a majority of 4627. The Democratic party claim that the face of the returns when opened showed 82,326 votes cast for Tilden and 77,023 for Hayes, the majority in Tilden's favor being by this calculation 5303.

A dispute also took place in 1876 concerning the vote of South Carolina, resulting in the official record being placed as given within the State boundaries.

Tickets Voted for in 1880.—Two Garfield tickets were issued in Louisiana, one "Regular" and the other "Beattie." In Maine the Hancock vote was cast for a Fusion ticket, including three Democrats and four Greenbackers. A straight Greenback vote was also taken. The regular Democrats and the Readjusters each issued a Hancock ticket in Virginia.

1884.—In Missouri and West Virginia the "People's Party" supported the Republicans in voting the Blaine electoral ticket. The same party in Iowa, Michigan, and Nebraska supported the Democrats in voting the Cleveland electoral ticket. They claim that more than 40,000 votes were cast for the Fusion ticket in Michigan, and about 33,000 in Iowa.

In Georgia 895 votes were cast for a bolters' or Whig-Republican electoral ticket. These were not included in the Republican total vote, but, with the "Equal Rights" vote given for Belva Lockwood, were counted as scattering.

The Democratic and National Greenback parties in Michigan united on a Fusion electoral ticket. The Democratic vote quoted for Cleveland includes the strength of both. Butler also received 753 straight votes in Michigan.

THE STATE MAPS.

Following the map of the United States in the Supplement will be found maps of Indiana, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Michigan, California, and West Virginia. These are termed the "Doubtful States," and are held to be "unknown quantities" by the leaders of one or other of the two most powerful political parties. Both parties concede that the results in the ensuing Presidential contest cannot be calculated in New York, Indiana, Connecticut, and New Jersey. The Democratic leaders aver that there are strong hopes of victory in Michigan and California. This is not admitted by the Republicans, who declare such a change of front impossible, and furthermore express their belief that the chances are in favor of West Virginia "coming over" in 1888. These seven States, then, form the battle-ground, and there are many indications that in the ensuing contest every inch of doubtful political territory will be sternly disputed, defeat on one side or the other being acknowledged only when every hope of victory has been shut out.

Indiana.—This and the remainder of the series are arranged on the same general plan as the map of the United States. As that has been described in detail, it will suffice to say that results in each county are given, where space permits, within the county boundaries, a recapitulation being included in tabular statistics inserted beyond the geographical limits of each State.

The dots above the squares show the vote of the county for Governor during the past four elections. For example, the vote of Shelby County has been in favor of Democratic candidates for the Gubernatorial office since 1872, that of Rush County having been recorded in behalf of Republican nominees during the same period.

The black or red dot near the left boundary of each county represents the Republican or Democratic majority given by each county for Congressional candidates in 1886.

Apparent discrepancies in figures under the heading "Total Vote" and "Majority," as well as in the tables, are accounted for by the fact that hardly any two authorities agree in this regard, particularly with respect to votes cast for Presidential candidates. Care has been taken, however, to use only such figures as have stood the test of verification—official, when possible; if not, then by competent authorities of one party or the other.

The map of Indiana, as well as that of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, California, Michigan, and West Virginia, will be found deeply interesting to those who care to note the growth of party feeling as indicated by the record of increase in the total vote of counties. Groups may be seen here and there in certain sections apparently solid in the matter of majorities carefully recorded in behalf of the Republican or Democratic nominees.

For example, Johnson, Shelby, Brown, and Bartholomew counties form one Democratic group, and Orange, Crawford, Harrison, Floyd, Clark, and Scott make another of considerable proportions both in size and influence. Glancing across the map, Lake, Porter, Newton, Jasper, Benton, and Warren counties seem just as determined and quite as persistent in registering their convictions in favor of Republican candidates. In the eastern section, too, Jay, Delaware, Randolph, Henry, Wayne, Rush, Fayette, and Union counties have evidently been banded together for some years past to aid and support the same political party.

There are many other points brought out by the adoption of this system of illustration, and those who have but little time to spare for close study of the political situation of to-day with reference to the doubtful States may learn much by a brief investigation of the squares and tabular statistics.

New Jersey.—From the proportion of the State vote, 1872–1884, given in the northwestern corner of the map, it will be seen that the popular vote has been somewhat more evenly divided between the two leading candidates during the last two Presidential contests than in the two elections preceding them. The Prohibition vote in the counties in 1884 was an important feature, Cumberland County, for example, casting a Prohibition vote of 549, as against 4491 given for the Republican and 3470 for the Democratic candidates. The strength of the Democratic party so far has proved to be in the northern division of the State, the Republican vote being most formidable in the south, which shows an almost unbroken record of Republican majorities.

New York.—This map, including the Assembly districts of the city, is one of the most useful of the series, giving, within the county boundaries and the sections set apart to represent the districts, a complete survey of the popular attitude during Presidential and Gubernatorial elections since 1872. The record of the Republican party in the northeastern and western sections is plainly seen. That of the Democrats, in the eastern and southeastern sections, is prominent and conspicuous. In numerous instances, such as Niagara, Chemung, Columbia, and Suffolk counties, the opinions of the people have by the record undergone a change from time to time with regard to men and principles. One of the most noticeable features in the map is the third dot above the square, showing the record of the Gubernatorial vote in 1882. By that vote President Cleveland was appointed Governor of the State by a large majority, and it may be seen from the third dot, shown red in a large proportion of the counties, that many counties otherwise solidly Republican in their majorities joined in giving the present Chief Executive their support in the State campaign of 1882. The tables, including the Prohibition, Greenback, and Labor votes, 1884–1887, contain a large amount of valuable information.

Connecticut.—Although the map of Connecticut does not take up so much space as the others, in proportion, yet it is full of interest if the majorities are carefully examined and compared with the growth of the popular vote. The four eastern counties have, as a rule, given majorities in behalf of Republican candidates, those in the western division varying their record by occasional, sometimes periodical, changes.

Michigan.—The first glance seems to show invulnerable Republican strength in nearly every section, and upon examination it will be found that there are several clusters of counties which have given majorities in favor of that party without a break for sixteen years, but a keen rivalry exists, and according to the records has existed during all that time in a number of counties intervening between the Republican strongholds. It will be seen, also, that the result of the contest of 1884 changed the political aspect of at least twelve counties. Nine others have given Republican and Democratic majorities alternately since 1872, and these, with a number of "wavering" records, constitute an element of uncertainty not a little perplexing at the present time to the leaders of the two strongest political parties. The principles of the Prohibition party have taken a firm hold throughout the State, as may be seen on reference to the tabular statistics outside the boundary. In the counties marked "no returns" the Presidential elections are referred to.

California.—An analysis of the voting for President, and of the majorities in other contests, exhibits clearly a satisfactory and gratifying growth of public interest in political affairs. No map in the series, perhaps, is more worthy of careful study than this. In every section there are unmistakable indications of vitality and keen personal feeling among the voting population, as shown in the steady increase of the total vote and the fluctuation of majorities.

West Virginia.—Just as Michigan gives to a casual observer the idea of great unbroken strength in one political party, so does West Virginia convey the impression at first sight of solidity and irresistible power in the other. Critical inspection, however, shows that the prospect cannot be considered by either party as being absolutely safe and sure. In the central, western, and southern counties majorities show an almost complete Democratic record, but in the northern and northwestern counties there is a prominent and striking tendency in the other direction. The tables given on this, as well as those on the other maps, will be of some service in ascertaining the votes given for each candidate, and will also assist in forming an opinion on the outlook for the election of 1888.

THE FOLLY OF IT ALL.

A LOVE STORY.

By F. D. JOUETT.

II.

"And is it all over?" asked Jack, dropping his pride and anger in the face of the great emergency. "What a fool I was to dream that it could be different! Not that I love you less, dear, but—" He raised his hand to his ear and listened attentively.

The wind had lulled, but the rain beat continuously against the roof. The house was very still. Jack could count his pulses, and distinguish Folly's hurried breathing and the cat's contented purr by the fire. Without, the branches scratched the window-panes, and the muffled sound of horses' hoof-beats struck upon the ear.

"Hark!"

They listened amidst a tense, vibrating silence.

"Folly"—he seized her by the arm almost roughly—"who is that?"

She tried in vain to speak. All the color had died out of her face, all the erectness of carriage, the pride, the scorn, the command, had gone, leaving her a limp, pathetic, helpless little figure in the grasp of a strong, angry man.

"Folly," he reiterated, "answer me. I have my all of life and honor—"

After several ineffectual attempts her white lips managed to shape a name. He leaned forward and caught the whispered syllables, and threw her from him with a burst of discordant laughter.

"And you knew it all the time, and you let me stay, and you are going to stand by and see me trapped like a rat in a hole. By —— I wish I knew of some way to balk your treachery."

He laughed again, and strode into the middle of the room, and pointed at her scornfully as she leaned against the wall, white and trembling.

"At least you told me the truth about yourself," he went on. "You showed me what you were, and I—think of it, Folly, think of it," imitating her voice and beseeching manner—"I believed in my own ideal of you, I doubted your word. Ah, what a fool! Why don't you laugh? This silence, this consideration, is unnecessary. I am lost—undone—sold; and you—"

"Oh, go, Jack," she pleaded; "there's time enough yet. Nobody knows you have been here but me. Save yourself." She put out two trembling little hands and tried to push him toward the door. He resisted, and gazed fiercely at her, breathing heavily, like a man who had been running a great distance. "There they are, Jack. To the garret—quick!" Her courage had come back with his indecision. She pushed him out of the door, into the hall, and led him to the foot of the stairs. "Run, run," she whispered, imperatively, "for your life, Jack."

He felt her breath on his cheek; her hair brushed his ear; her warm, magnetic hands urged him on. A rush of regretful tenderness surged up in his heart.

"In memory of that which is dead," he said, under his breath, as he carried her hand to his lips.

One more look at her averted face and reluctant figure, and he was lost in the darkness above. He paused on the landing long enough to distinguish a clamor of voices and a girlish laugh, after which he made his way to the garret as well as he could. It was too dark for him to see anything distinctly, but he groped his way along the wall to the second flight of steps. This he ascended with much difficulty, as it was composed merely of planks laid across a rough framework. When he reached the upper hall he struck a light, and found himself at the door of the garret-room, so called because of its sloping ceilings and unfinished walls. Upon entering he found it was filled with boxes, old trunks, broken furniture, cast-away clothing, and defaced books, and that there was no possible hiding-place, except a broad shelf near the ceiling. Although it was opposite the door, he swung himself upon it from a trunk near at hand, and crowded down, savagely resolving to die "game." A few stray sparks from an exhausted match burned redly at him through the gloom; the musty smell of dust choked him; a draught blowing upon his damp clothes chilled him to the bone; but he was conscious of nothing save the intense shame and humiliation of his position. The momentary flash of tenderness which had illumined his last words to Folly left him only sterner and more uncompromising. He blamed himself for having stopped at the house, although in reality very little choice in the matter had been left to him; he blamed her for not having refused him admission. He felt the despatches in his pocket, and cursed himself, with deep, uneven breaths between the words. The sorrowful face of his commander rose before him, contrasting oddly with Folly's radiant loveliness. These two figures fought for mastery with the man. His sense of honor was so shaken, his rules of conduct both as a man and a soldier had been so perilously outraged, that no sacrifice seemed to him too costly to save them. He shuddered when he thought of the greater issues involved. It seemed impossible that so much had depended upon him. And he had thrown all away—for what? In the clearer vision that had come to him he regretted the impulse which made him even attempt escape. Better to die fighting against fearful odds than to be ignominiously captured without the power of striking one blow for himself and his cause. He knew that the discovery of his hiding-place was only a matter of time, and that Folly could not prevent it, even if she cared to, which was doubtful.

The rain hummed dully off in the distance, and in the ensuing quiet the confused sound of voices came up to him at intervals. After what seemed a long period of waiting, the voices grew louder, and he realized that the search had begun. He could hear the men in the rooms below swearing, slamming doors, and calling to each other in angry tones. Then came a pause, during which some whispered consultation took place at the foot of the stairs leading to the garret.

The conference was ended by Folly's clear, decisive voice: "Well, gentlemen, of course if you insist— But the search is hardly worth while. Give me the light; these steps are dangerous."

"Come, Jackson; the rest of the men can keep guard here in case we unearth our scout," said a commanding voice, which Jack knew instinctively belonged to Captain Neville.

"A man has a poor chance hiding from you, Mr.—I beg pardon—Captain Neville," said Folly.

"Miss Staunton, will you lead the way, or shall I?"

"I am afraid you might hurt yourself, so I will," she drawled, in a voice as soft as silk.

A distinct titter escaped from the men on guard, followed by the jingle of spurs and creaking of lumber as the party ascended the stairs. A ray of light shot through a crevice in the garret door and wandered aimlessly around the room, revealing to Jack the utter insecurity of his hiding-place. He made ready to swing himself down and face the enemy, when a crash of falling planks startled him into remaining where he was.

"Ah, Jackson," said Captain Neville, "anybody hurt? One minute, Miss Staunton."

But Miss Staunton walked rapidly along the hall and opened the garret door. Jack caught in one swift flash her anxious face and dilated eyes. All of the light seemed to concentrate upon her, leaving the outer hall in darkness. She looked swiftly around, caught his eyes fixed upon her, and signed him to be quiet and lie still, with a mixture of entreaty and command. The door swung to noiselessly, the light disappeared, and Folly's quick footsteps echoed through the hall. "Captain Neville, are you there?" she called, impatiently.

"In one minute. I don't know how we are going to get down without breaking our necks. I don't care for my own, but yours is— Well, I'll stop. Jackson hurt himself. It is late too, and our man will get too much of a start on us if we are not quick. How abominable!" He regained the landing with an effort, and looked back at the steps with an ominous shake of the head.

"Fie, fie, my lord! a soldier, and afeard?" laughed Folly, mock-heroically.

Captain Neville's answer was too low for Jack to distinguish the words, but after a little while the talk grew louder and more earnest, and everything that passed came to him clearly enough.

"But, Miss Folly," said Captain Neville, deprecatingly, "I am sent to find him, and find him I will if he is within fifty or a hundred miles of this place."

"And I suppose you think that all such talk is very fine and brave and creditable," answered Folly, resentfully.

"No," answered Neville; "it isn't creditable to do one's duty, although doing it sometimes admits of courage. Just now I am brave, for I am distressing you when I would readily lay down my life to save you the slightest annoyance."

"Captain Neville, this is not a time for fine phrases."

She paused, and pressed a little hand over her heart as if to still its wild beating. Then leaning forward confidentially, she continued: "If I were to tell you"—with great hesitation—"that —Mr.—Hastings was a very, *very* great friend of mine," dropping her words as if they were so many pearls and diamonds, and crushing her underlip with four milk-white teeth, "and that it would pain—yes, pain me very much if he were caught, w-would you," with an exaggerated stammer, "w-w-ould you still hunt for and try to capture him?"

This last query was asked with such an uplifting of the long lashes, and a look of appeal from the innocent eyes so much at variance with the dimpled chin and coquettish attitude, that Captain Neville felt at a loss whether to laugh or get angry.

"I would do my duty, I hope, at every cost and under all circumstances."

"To be good is to be happy," quoted Folly, sententiously, a swift gleam of fun lighting up her eyes, as Captain Neville's face alternately flushed and paled beneath her teasing.

"But this question concerns neither love nor friendship, but honor, and a soldier's honor," he continued, stiffening a little under the battery of her amused gaze. "I am not anxious to find Mr. Hastings in this house. You know that, Folly," significantly. "On the whole, I don't think that he is here," summoning up all his native honesty to do justice to the well-known character of the man under discussion, "for no man of sense or honor would stop for anything but a vital necessity of refreshment when engaged upon such an errand as Mr. Hastings."

"And yet"—throwing back her head and stifling a yawn with an open palm, and reminding him somehow of a graceful kitten in the act of sharpening its claws before striking—"and yet—I have known men to take advantage of official duty, and stop and see a girl, and remain at her house and in her company for rather an unusual length of time, under some idle pretext of love, or war, or—" she laughed insolently, and handed him the little three-cornered note which she had stuck in her belt earlier in the evening. He tore it into innumerable shreds and flung it away from him. The pieces drifted into a corner, and made a little white grave amidst a pile of dust and rubbish.

"Take care!" he exclaimed, hoarsely, "the man conquers the gentleman under provocation."

"And the woman the lady," answered Folly, with sudden fire. "Mr. Hastings would do nothing unbecoming either a soldier or a gentleman, and you know it. There isn't a man in either army who has run more risks, or endured more hardships, or accomplished greater ends, than Jack Hastings. Why, the whole South knows and loves him. He betray a trust? He *couldn't* do it," she said, the whole meaning of the evening and its possible interpretation flashing across her in its full horror for the first time. And then, forgetting the listener in the garret, and bent upon hurting the man before her, and perhaps making up to herself, in one grand sweep, compensation for all the torturing doubts and questions of the past year, she added, "And I hope I may be worthy to be his wife some day, although such honor and happiness seem hardly possible."

"I hope, for your sake, that Mr. Hastings is not here. I should be sorry to hear a woman make such an acknowledgment unless she were very sure of its being welcome."

Her last blow had restored his calmness, although his face was white, and the muscles around his mouth twitched nervously.

"Miss Staunton, you have reminded me of my frailty cruelly but justly. I shall be careful to furnish no occasion for further insult. Let us continue the search."

The fatal words so long dreaded, the dignified manner of the man before her, and perhaps the consciousness of another listener, swept in upon poor Folly in a wave which seemed to drown her faculties. She turned obediently, and led the way to the garret door, where she was seized with such a fit of trembling that Captain Neville put out an involuntary hand to steady her. With an adroit movement she managed to stumble head-foremost into the room, and the light went out in a spiteful splutter. A suppressed sound escaped Folly's lips, but of what nature could not be determined.

"I have a light," said Neville, with an intonation of triumph, advancing into the room, and slipping a match into the soft hand which met his. The dainty touch seemed to send all the blood to his heart in one great throb of pain.

A full minute passed before there was an attempt at a light.

"I am waiting," said Neville at last.

A blue spurt answered, and the match flared up, revealing Folly opposite him, shading the light with her hand. The bare, disordered room, with its heaps of rubbish and broken furniture, its unfinished walls and black old rafters, stood out in pathetic contrast with the dim bright vision before him; for with artful coquetry Folly had stationed herself under a high shelf, which framed her in like a picture as she leaned against a brass-bound chest, with a broken spinning-wheel behind her. The clever management of the light in her hand threw out the surrounding walls with all their nakedness of angles and corners, making her background the only dark spot in the room. She stood out in exquisite relief, a graceful girlish figure, with bent head and drooping shoulders, where little smudges of cobweb clung in fantastic shapes, one small foot thrust forward, the other resting on a doll's trunk next to the wall. They looked at each other in silence. The rain dripped musically from the eaves without; a mouse squeaked in the wall; the men on guard below shifted their positions impatiently. And still they waited, both seemingly bound by some magical spell which neither cared to be the first to destroy. It seemed to Jack, from his shelf overhead, that Neville prolonged the pause before the agony of arrest out of sheer cruelty. He looked down upon the calm, handsome face and soldierly figure below, and prayed that he might have the chance to fell his enemy to the earth. His whole nature rebelled against the delay. The strain was too intolerable to be borne very much longer. He raised himself from his recumbent position.

With a deep breath Captain Neville recovered himself, and looked searchingly around the room. Jack had never seen such eyes in his life. They seemed to go through him. He gave himself up for lost, when, to his utmost surprise, Captain Neville bowed and said, "I am happy to express myself quite satisfied, Miss Staunton."

With a dignified gesture of apology he turned and left the room, followed closely by Folly.

Jack heard as in a dream the consequent confusion, the fall of a plank, the click of rifles, Captain Neville's clear, peremptory words of command, and the faint far gallop of horses' hoofs down the avenue leading to the public road.

It was not until quiet had resumed its sway that he realized the manœuvre which had been practised. He still kept his original position, scarcely daring to breathe, and resolutely trying to resist the tide of sweet, tumultuous thoughts which ebbed and flowed throughout his being. If his honor had been imperilled, it was nobly rescued, and Folly's last sweet declaration, uttered in glad, thrilling tones, made up for all the troubles of a lifetime. With youthful extravagance he doubted the existence of sorrow, death, disgrace, and believed in all the nobler things of life, and vowed allegiance to old ideals in the enthusiasm of the moment. Folly stood out from the pattern of his life alluringly, a beautiful, untamed creature, made up of fire and snow, and dew and sunshine, and summer breezes and exhilarating winter blasts, sending the blood to one's cheeks, and making the pulses gallop rhythmically. The depths of love and daring loyalty in her composition were new to him, and changed the sprite into the woman, while chastening the man's ardent passion into the steady, beautiful glow of a lifetime's love and tenderness. The sound of cautious footsteps ascending the stairs broke in upon his meditations.

"Marse Jack," came in a whisper from the hall.

"Yes, Sambo," answered Jack in the same low tone.

"De horse done waitin' fur ye, sah, jes as natchel like. Come out. De cap'n done tuk hisself away, but yer mought as well h'ist yerself. I heerd Fashun a-bridlin' and a-stompin' like she war de quality ob de county." Jack slipped down and groped his way to the hall, where he stumbled against Sambo. "Be keerful; pick yer way. Ole marster jes' drap asleep. Dem Yankees oxcite ole marster shameful. He ole enough ter hab better understandin', 't least ter my pore mind. I brung him ter he baid soon as de cap'n lef'."

They stole down the steps noiselessly. Upon reaching the lower hall, Jack made a swift movement toward the dining-room, but he was intercepted by Sambo.

"Pow'ful sorry, sah. Hab ter hurry yer off, as dey mought notion ter come back; and what den?"

He rolled his eyes until nothing could be seen or conjectured but the whites, and Jack suffered himself to be led out of the house to the yard. As he mounted the horse which awaited him, Sambo said, "I done arruv at de conclushun as I mought jes as well tote myself ter de gate and open it fur ye;" and he trotted contentedly in the horse's wake.

"Sambo," said Jack, looking over his shoulder at the house, which loomed up a dark irregular mass against the sky, "do you think you can deliver a message to Miss Folly?"

"Dun know, sah," answered Sambo, non-committally; "my tongue ain't as limber as it useter be, leavin' out my natchel powers o' disremembrin'."

"Will you try?" asked Jack, desperately. By this time they had come to the end of the avenue, and Sambo was busy with the gate fastenings. "It's a message to Miss Folly from me, Sambo," he said, with an intolerable feeling of loneliness and disappointment.

Sambo appeared not to hear, and muttered something about "dem Yankees bein' moughty free and keerless like wid de Souf, and ef de ole mistis had been livin'— Umph!"

"Mought I tek de message, Marse Jack?" mimicked a familiar voice behind, and there was Folly standing with her back to a tree, very white and tired, with a faint, sweet smile on her lips, and eyes which doubted, pleaded, questioned all at once.

"Folly!"

"Jack!"

He was off his horse and close to her before she could stop him. He tried to take her in his arms, but she held him back and began to speak brokenly.

"I want to tell you, Jack—"

"Hush! You shall tell me nothing, dear. Oh, my brave little woman!"

"Don't! don't! You must hear me out. I want to be easy with myself; I want to make it right with my love for you, for I do love you, Jack."

Even now the acknowledgment came falteringly from her lips, but her eyes were clear and steadfast, and they satisfied him more than the hesitating words.

"I loved you all the time, dear, but I didn't know it. I fought so hard—so hard! I was wrong and proud and weak and vain; yes, I was. Don't try to stop me. I let Captain Neville think he loved me. I—I—I knew how it was when you came to-night, and I was cruel to myself as well as you, Jack. A joy so wild, so fierce, took possession of me that I lost courage, and I forgot Captain Neville was coming and everything else except that I had hurt you, and I hated myself and all the world but you. I never meant to get you into trouble; I never once thought of the war, or your honor, or how the things stood; I thought of myself, Jack, and I was sorry and ashamed."

He turned away his head, and listened to her confession with quickened pulses and hurried breathing.

"It was not until I put out the candle that I thought of a way to save you, and even then I was wicked, for I made myself as pretty as I could, under the shelf where you lay hiding, and Captain Neville looked at me so long—oh! so long!—but it was all done for you, Jack." She paused to regain command of her voice, and then went on: "Jack, I have come to ask you to take me back in spite of everything. I want to try and make up for it all. I want you to teach me to be like you."

She was so beautiful in her humiliation, so proud in her abasement, that he could have fallen at her feet.

"Don't be too hard on me, Jack," she pleaded, with an unconscious little gesture of surrender.

"Hard on you, dear?"

He turned and caught her in his arms, with a laugh that was almost a sob. Great gulfs of dark blue starry sky opened above them with a new depth and beauty and clearness after the storm of the early night. Far away to the east a faint ruddy light preceded the break of day; a low bank of clouds rolled back to the west, whence a faint sound of thunder came to them at intervals. The wind sighed plaintively overhead, the horse neighed and stamped restlessly, and Sambo stood near the gate, with his back to the avenue, like a Patience in ebony.

"We have quarrelled and made up before," whispered Folly, her face half hidden on Jack's shoulder, "but this time peace is to last, not for to-night or to-morrow, but for—"

"Forever," answered Jack, solemnly.

"Mos' time to start," said Sambo to Fashion, with fine tact, advancing toward the gate-post and examining its architecture with loving attention.

"Ah, sweetheart!" sighed Jack. And then he remounted, while Folly straightened the stirrups and tightened the girth and talked to the horse in low caressing tones.

"Be strong and swift and sure," she said, laying her cheek against Fashion's mane, "and bear him along the plantation road, through the woods to the left of Sunset Hill, safe to the camp, for—the Yankees have taken the river road."

Jack laughed outright, and flung his cap above his head boyishly. "The Confederacy forever! I am safe," he cried, while Folly clapped her hands, and even dignified Sambo smiled out of sympathy.

Jack pointed significantly from the low-lying clouds of the west to the east, where the day was beginning to grow and brighten. "A good omen, dear," he said, with a world of meaning in his voice. "Ah, Folly! when the war is over—"

"Yes, dear, when the war is over," she echoed, cheerily, while the tears glistened on her cheeks, and the whole landscape grew suddenly blurred and dim.

"An' I hopes ter Gord, lil mistis, as I mought live tell de war's over," said Sambo, wistfully, as Jack rode out the gate and was lost in a turn of the road.

THE END.

HER FIRST MUSKALLONGE.

For certain the lady is an adept. She may not have graduated with striped bass, but she had gone through, and successfully, the first stages of the angler's art, which include trout and black bass. Professor Cope may tell us the difficulty the gentler sex has in subduing her emotional instincts. We can imagine no case when a woman could be stolid enough to hook a fish of a certain size without indulging in some brief exclamation. The most experienced and *blasé* of fishermen will give expression to their feelings at times, more particularly when their tackle parts. It is, then, her first muskallonge. The lady must have played it. It is the habit of this giant of the *Esocidæ* to strike heavily. There is not much of a nibble. He is a bold fish, and being of the pike family, intent on prey, he launches at the minnow with arrow-like velocity, and he is fast. It is the preliminary struggle with the fish which calls upon the lady angler for all her skill. He does fight hard for the first five minutes. Now he sulks and plays the heavy weight, but all of a sudden, assuming renewed vigor from his short rest, off he goes again. You can see that the lady has the fish just where she wants him. A little while before there had been a real circus, as the fish had tried to circle around the boat, but with a tightening reel, giving the muskallonge only the exact quantity of line and holding him taut, at last the fish is brought nearer and nearer. Sometimes, not always, a muskallonge gives up the fight early. If, however, he is a heavy fish, a good deal of skill is necessary before the net can be passed under him. The fish, as the artist represents it, is at least an eight-pounder, and the rod by no means a stiff one. See the pretty curve the rod is describing, and how handsomely the tip responds to the strain. Anybody, under such particular circumstances, has a right to be excited, or say just flurried. The lady's companion may say, "Easy, now. Work him gently. Don't hurry him. That's it." And then comes the landing-net. With a quiet motion the muskallonge is in its meshes, and is lifted into the boat; and then and there, if it were not for the boatman, and if the lady's companion had a right to do so, he might have kissed the fisherwoman as a reward for merit.

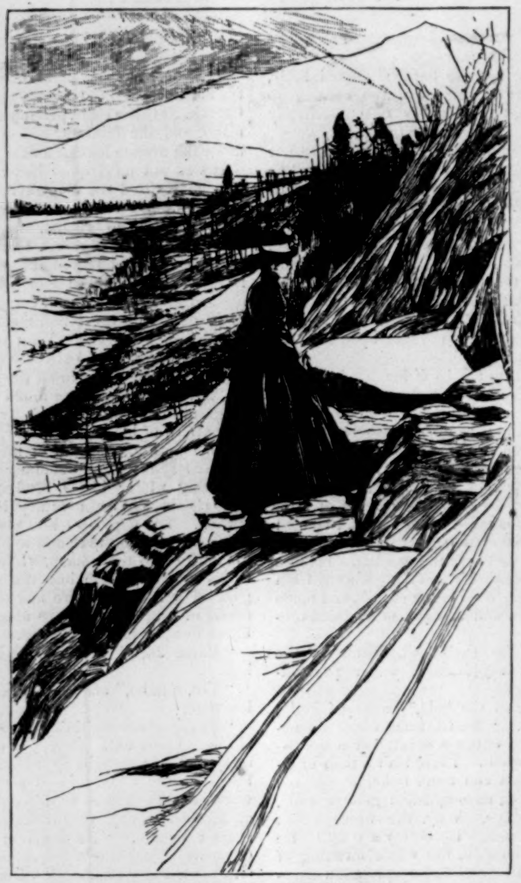
Probably these are truthful people, but they have no pocket spring scale. Scientific exactitude may do for Professor Goode, Dr. Bean, or Mr. Rathbun, but really there is no necessity that the lady and gentleman in the boat *should* know exactly what the fish weighed. "It was big, very big, so big," the lady may say afterward, and any statement she may make will be of course certified to by her companion.

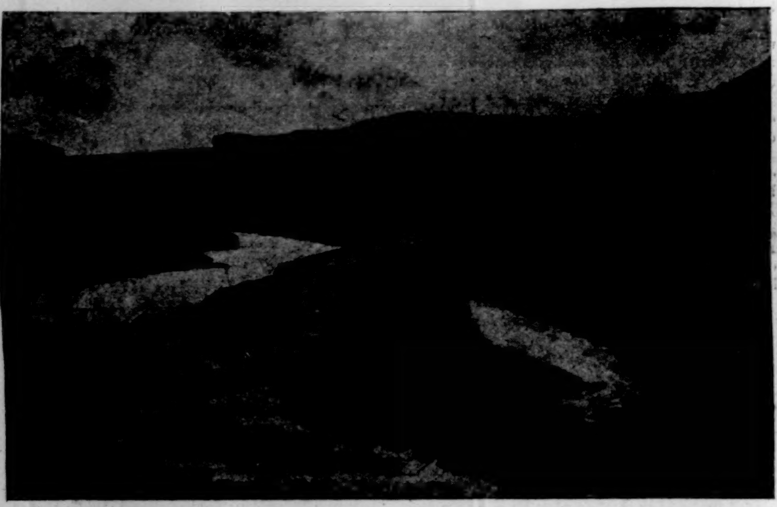
Mr. Frank Buckland used to say, "More lies, to put it in plain language, have been told about pike than any other fish in the world, and the greater the improbability of the story, the more particularly it is sure to be quoted." The most charming of all naturalists must have directed his remarks to European, not to American, anglers.

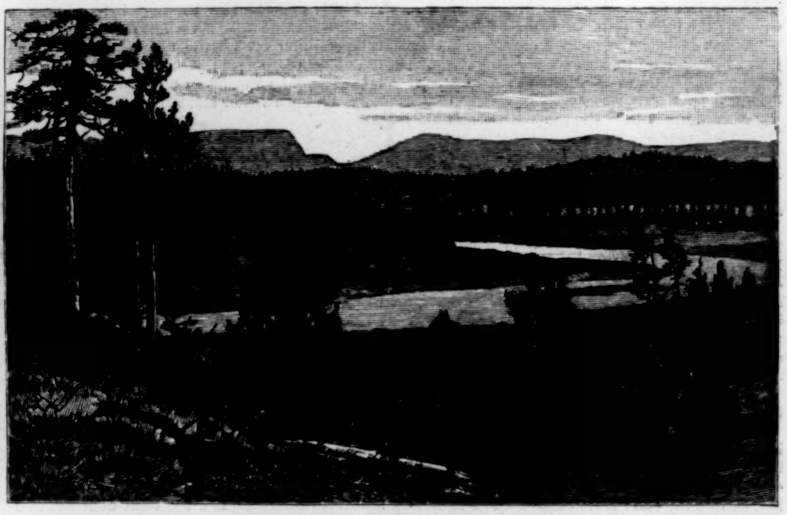
A NEW ROUTE TO THE YELLOWSTONE.

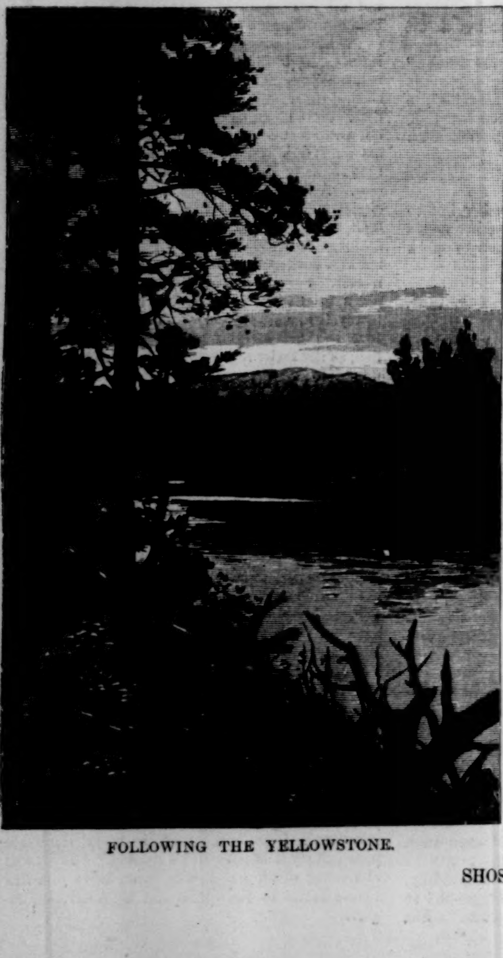
So much has been written regarding the scenic features of the far West that one may reasonably question if there is much left to write about or become enthusiastic over. In a volume just published by Harper & Brothers,[*] however, the reader is conducted to fields both new and strange, and much interesting information is given concerning the by-ways of the middle West. The first chapters of the work relate to the comparatively well-known features of Nebraska, Colorado, and Utah. Mr. Roberts does not confine himself to mere descriptions of scenery, but presents an array of facts and figures by which may be studied the phenomenal growth of the Centennial State and its neighbors. There is also given a most interesting sketch of the geological features. The story of Lake Bonneville, or Salt Lake, as it is now called, and the history of the formation of the Grand Cañon of the Colorado, are told by the writer with much force and clearness.

It is in his remaining chapters, however, that the writer of *Shoshone* gets away from the beaten track of travel, and introduces us to the strange features of a little-known region. From Ogden the selected route is northward, *viâ* the Utah and Northern road to Shoshone Falls, in southern Idaho. The falls are in the cañon of the Snake River, and are distant about twenty-five miles from the town of Shoshone, on the Oregon Short Line road. From the edge of the narrow gorge which the river traverses the country is covered with beds of lava. Across this vast field, so level and dark, runs the stage road. The cañon has an average depth of 1000 feet, and is shut in by nearly perpendicular walls of rock. A narrow trail has been made down the steep face of the north wall to the level of the stream. Once within the gorge, the noise of the falls is heard echoing from wall to wall, and a few rods below the point at which the river is crossed rise dense clouds of mist that completely fill the cañon, and serve to form a rainbow that arches high over the falling waters. A small hotel has been built on a bluff overlooking the great falls, and in front of it is a grove of stunted juniper-trees. From within the shadow of this grove one looks out and down upon one of the most remarkable water-falls in the world. The leap of the highest fall is more than 200 feet, and its width is twice that of Niagara. An immense volume of water is precipitated over the crescent-shaped ledge stretching across the cañon, and the ground upon which the hotel stands trembles from the fierce concussion. Back of the highest fall the river consists of a series of rapids and small cataracts, separated by tall pillars of red sandstone capped with pines and junipers.


CLIMBING THE TERRACES.


FROM TWIN FALLS.


MADISON VALLEY.


FOLLOWING THE YELLOWSTONE.

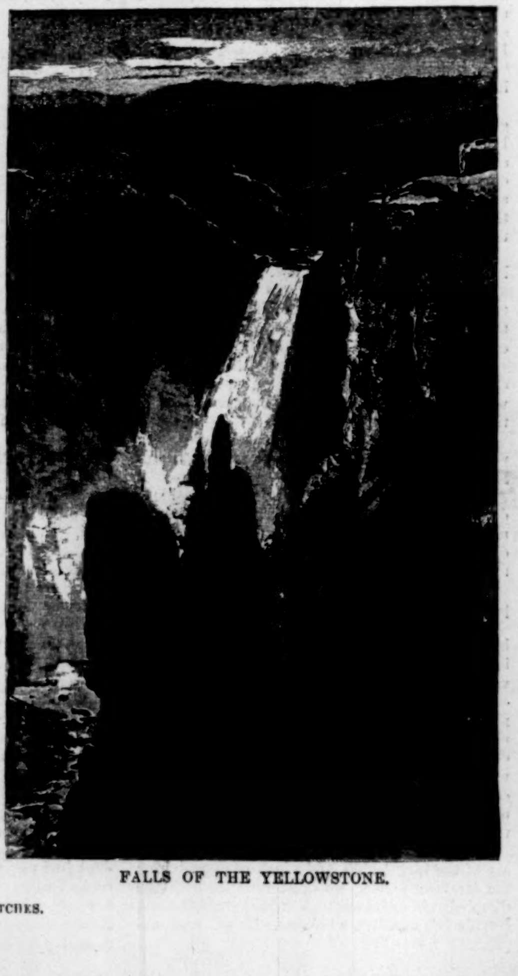
Still further up stream the river has a gentle flow, and can be navigated by small boats. Then comes a second series of rapids, followed by a double cataract, known as the Twin Falls. From the latter the view down the cañon is indescribably weird. As a rule, the coloring is black and sombre, but here and there are bright red pinnacles of sandstone, and at times the waters of the river are full of light, and fairly sparkle as they rush onward to the great falls below. Rowing up stream, past the towering walls of solid rock, one never escapes the noise of the falls, and is forever impressed with the grandeur of his surroundings. You are in a new, strange world, the gorge is a mere fissure, cut through layer upon layer of lava, and so sharply defined that in driving to the cañon one must take heed lest he stumble into the abyss before even aware of its presence. In his book the author gives a minute description of the several falls, and presents many instructive figures.

From Shoshone the route selected by Mr. Roberts led eastward to Idaho Springs, Idaho, a place famous for its springs of healing waters, and thence north to Beaver Cañon, a town on the Utah and Northern road, from which a stage line nearly one hundred miles long extends eastward to the Yellowstone Park. The Beaver Cañon route, as the new road to the Park is called, properly belongs to the Union Pacific Railroad system, and in time will undoubtedly have its railway. At present, however, it is fortunately without the modern conveniences, and as a result is a most charming means of entrance to the famous "Wonderland." The road is almost due east through southern Montana. Far away are seen the pale blue peaks that surround the Park, and to the southeast are the Three Tetons, a trio of mountains belonging to the Wind River Range, and noted for their glaciers and beauty of outline. The first day's staging from Beaver Cañon brings one to the first crossing of the Snake. A row of log cabins faces the river, and in one of the primitive huts the traveller passes the night. The country at this point is overrun with game—deer, elk, and bear in the mountains, and sage-hens and duck in the fields and along the creeks. Beyond the first crossing the road passes through the forests, and thence crosses the river again to Henry's Lake Bottom. The latter place is one of the most picturesque resorts in the West. Shut in by mountains, and occupying the head of a long, wide valley, the lake is a miniature Lake George, and possesses all the exquisite coloring of that famous body of water. There is a cabin hotel at Henry's Lake, which is never without its sportsman visitor or lover of nature. Hundreds of wild herons live in the valley, and the mountain streams that feed the lake are full of trout.

Just to the east of Henry's Lake is Tyghee Pass, a high depression among the mountains, over which one drives to Madison Valley and Manley's Cabin. The Madison Valley knows but little civilization as yet. Forests cover nearly its entire area, and through them the river winds. Manley's Cabin stands on the left bank of the stream, in the centre of a few acres of clearing. Built of logs, rudely plastered together, it is far from an ideal hotel, but seems a very palace of comfort after a long day's stage-ride. Through all the night the noise of the river may be heard, as it rushes past the house to join the great Missouri far away in the north; and there is always the sighing of the pines and the sweet perfume that comes from their deep recesses.

Half-way across the Madison Valley the western limits of the Park are reached, and late on the third day after leaving Beaver the basin of Firehole, with its geysers and countless hot springs, is reached. In his chapters on the Yellowstone the author of *Shoshone* leaves little to be desired. In visiting the thousand and one places of interest the writer rarely fails to instruct, and his chapters are full of information. No one, as Mr. Roberts truly says, can expect to picture the Park in a single volume of description. It is a vast storehouse of treasures, not picturesque at all times, and often more strange than beautiful. The geysers and formations are wonderfully varied in shape, and their coloring is exquisite. The cañon of the Yellowstone, like that of the Colorado, is evidence of the erosive force of rivers, while its falls and the color of the walls are features that give the Park its undisputed claim to the name of "Wonderland."

In deciding to enter the Yellowstone by the Beaver Cañon route one is enabled to make the grand tour without the necessity of "doubling on his tracks." At the termination of the Beaver route the traveller is at the extreme southern end of the Park. Continuing his journey northward, he visits in succession the Grand Cañon, Upper Geyser Basin, Norris Basin, and Monmouth Hot Springs, seeing no one place more than once. If the Park be entered *viâ* the Northern Pacific and left *viâ* Beaver Cañon, there is given the same opportunity of seeing the several places of interest but once, and of making a continuous journey. And in going to or coming from the Park *viâ* Beaver there is given the chance to see the Shoshone Falls and to visit the wonders of Utah. Those, in fact, who would see the most interesting features of the middle West under the guide of an experienced traveller would do well to study this latest publication. The accompanying illustrations, taken from the book, are but samples of the many found in the volume, and the few words here written give but a faint outline of the contents of the work.


FALLS OF THE YELLOWSTONE.

SHOSHONE AND THE YELLOWSTONE.—From Photographs and Sketches.

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[*] *Shoshone, and other Western Wonders.* By Edwards Roberts. With Preface by Hon. Charles Francis Adams.

M. COQUELIN AND JANE HADING.

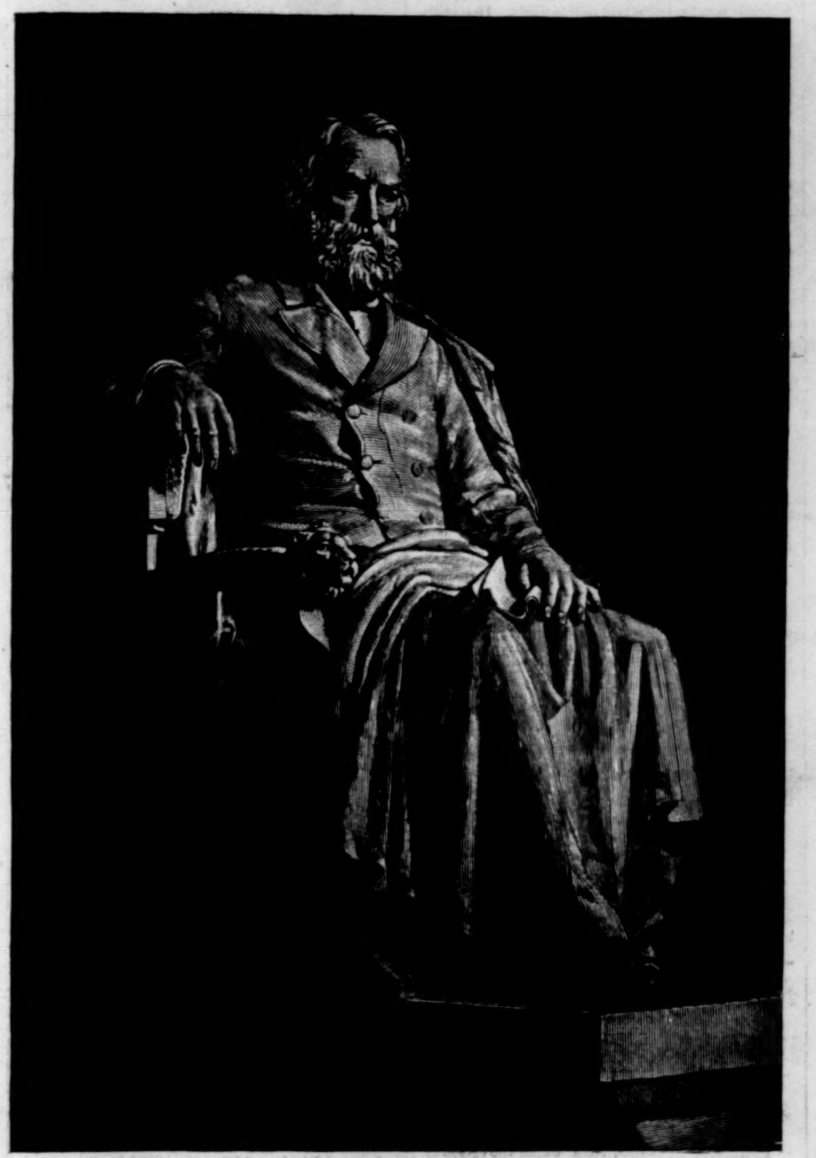
M. Constant Coquelin and Mademoiselle Jane Hading, who will make their debut at Wallack's Theatre on the 8th of this month, bring with them the prestige of the Théâtre Français and the Gymnase. M. Coquelin is not unknown to American readers. Two articles of his, one entitled "Acting and Actors," the other "Actors and Authors," have appeared in the numbers of Harper's Magazine of May, 1887, and April, 1888. The dual quality is apparent in M. Coquelin, as it is in Mr. Irving, for the two are not only artists of distinguished merit, but writers of ability. M. Coquelin is known for dissertations on his own art, and for his differing from what Mr. Irving considers to be one of the canons of their profession. M. Coquelin is chary of intimating that theatrical excellence does not preclude inspiration, but he insists that the carrying away of one's self under the impulse of the moment should be carefully studied. An actor who takes the measure of every word in his part, suiting gestures to phrases, M. Coquelin insists, is alone the true artist. "Keep yourself under perfect control," is what M. Coquelin harps upon. It is your impassive self, he explains, which must ever scrutinize each note of your own voice, and every movement. If you are swept away by the storm you raise within yourself, you are lost.

M. Coquelin's study to perfect himself in his difficult calling has been long. Born in 1841, he came to Paris while a lad, bent on becoming an actor. It may be said that in his younger days his voice had neither that tone quality nor his face that plasticity which are supposed to assort themselves to the stage. Early in his professional career he believed that by dint of study, and hard, constant work, what might be physical defects could be effaced. He became the pupil of Regnier, and there never was a master who was more proficient or more exacting. All that Regnier's skill could furnish Coquelin, the young actor absorbed. What was pure study in the best school of modern acting after a while lost apparently its artificiality in Coquelin, for he became a great artist, "concealing his art with infinite art." At nineteen he entered the Théâtre Français. His débuts, for his age, were highly successful. No rôle was undertaken by him where careful study of the part did not produce effects. It was in the classics—the Gros Réné, the Mascarille, the Scapin, Crispin—of Molière where he first made his mark. Here the conservatism of the French stage precluded the slightest liberties. M. Coquelin never went outside of these somewhat fixed rules, which, as far as these personages are concerned, are part and parcel of the traditions of the Comédie Française; but there were sparkles of true genius thrown into these valets of Molière's, which were nevertheless novel, and these delighted even critics who were bound up in the cult of the drama of the past. In time, Coquelin's répertoire increased. An actor even of the great theatre of the world cannot always play Molière. He must find other parts where his particular individuality can be shown. Conscious by this time of his own dramatic power, Coquelin was still chary of himself. It was in the Duc de Septmonts, in *L'Étrangère*, that M. Coquelin, leaving Molière for the nonce, showed ability in his creation of a personage existing in our times. It is said of this conscientious actor that he hesitated before playing the part of the Duke, notwithstanding the urgent appeals of M. Dumas *fils*, the author. "It may satisfy you, M. Dumas, and it may be perhaps your idea of the Duke, but it does not please me, and until it does please me I shall decline playing it in public." Finally Coquelin did play it to suit himself, and his success was great.

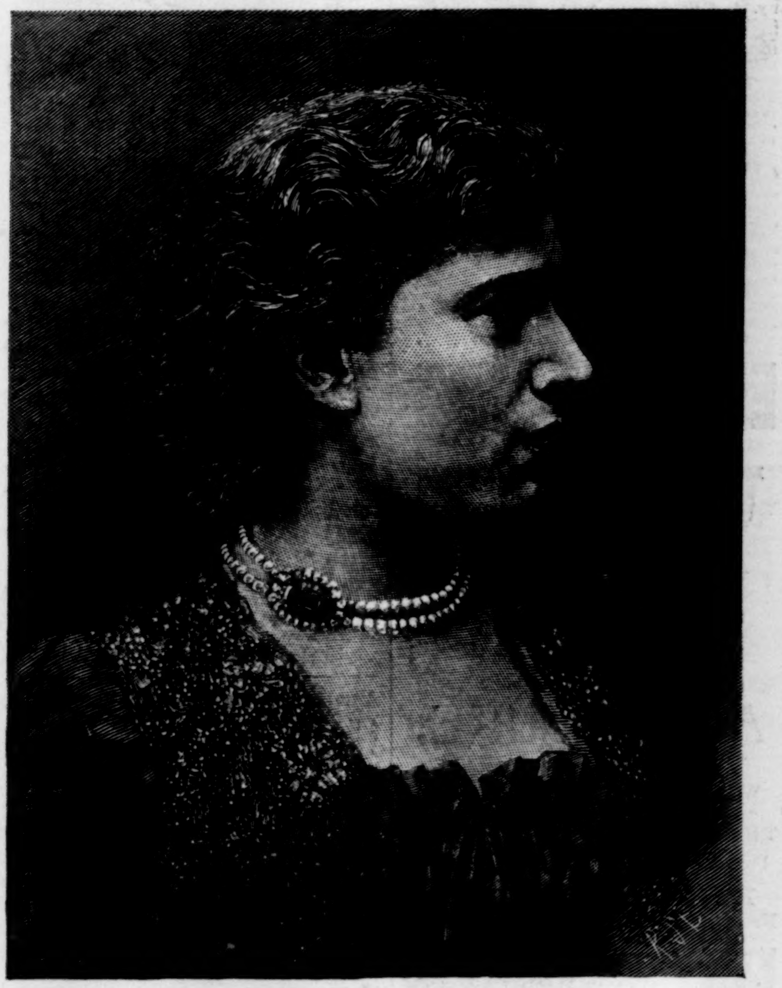
M. Coquelin, travelling on a different road, still carries out the carefully polished methods of such great artists as Bressant, Mounet-Sully, Leseur, Samson, his master Regnier, the illustrious Got, and the most fascinating of all young premiers of the past, Delaunay. With M. Coquelin there is no minute detail which is overlooked, forgotten. It is certain that the dependence of the true French artist on scenic decoration is a secondary one. There must be, of course, no anachronisms. It is the men and women on the stage who act. Painted canvas must have a related but subsidiary influence. Of comparisons between the methods of the American or English stage and of M. Coquelin, none are necessary. Each has his sphere. It may not be invidious, however, to advance the belief that there is a great deal to be learnt from any actor who has occupied a leading position in the Théâtre Français. M. Coquelin's rôles will include Molière's masterpieces, with such modern plays as Madame De Girardin's *La Joie fait Peur*, *Le Maître de Forges*, and *L'Aventurier*.

M. Coquelin will divide his honors with Mademoiselle Jane Hading. Mademoiselle Hading is what the French call "un enfant de la balle," the meaning of which is that she was born in the profession. No sooner could she lisp than she became a pupil of the Conservatoire of Marseilles, where she distinguished herself as a vocalist. At fourteen she made her début in Algiers, singing in operetta. In Cairo she made her first success. Returning to Marseilles, she at once, notwithstanding her youth, acquired great popularity.

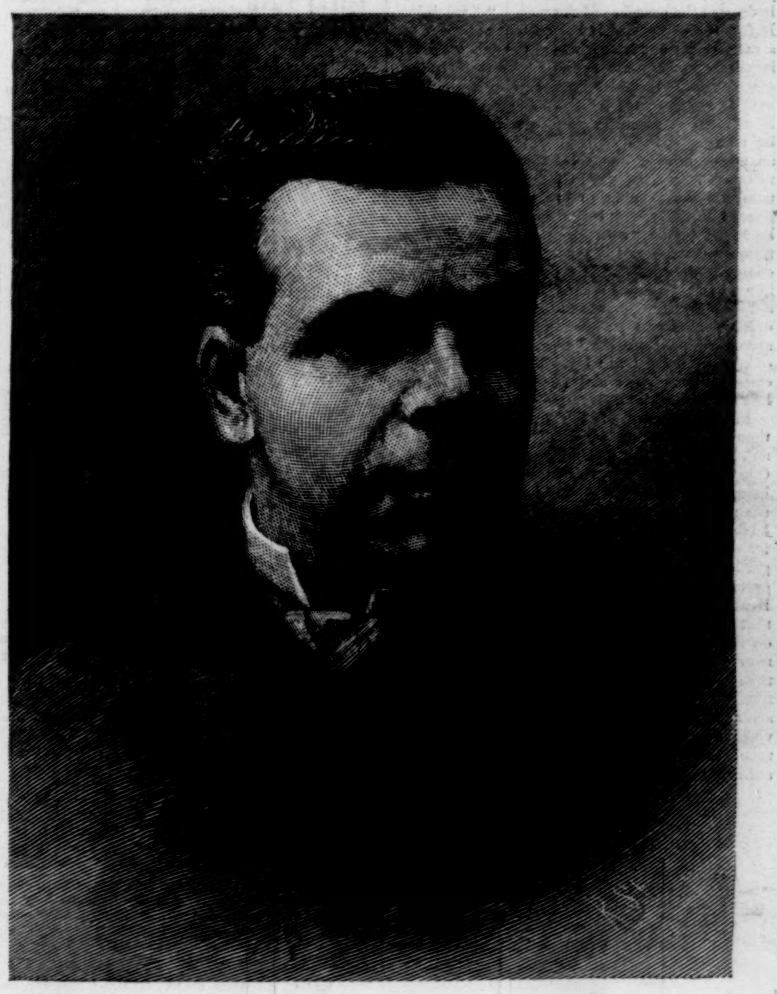
In 1877 she made her début in Paris in *La Chaste Suzanne*, at the Palais Royal. But Paris is not Marseilles, and provincial favorites are rarely accepted. Jane Hading did not fail, but she was not a success. Still there was the determination in her to conquer the fastidious taste of the Parisians. In an operetta, *La Belle Suzette*, produced



MR. SIMMONS'S STATUE OF LONGFELLOW AT PORTLAND, MAINE.—[See Page 751.]



JANE HADING.—From a Photograph by Chalot, Paris.



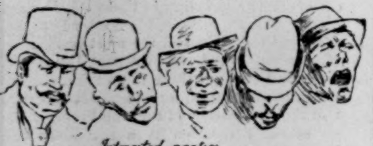
CONSTANT COQUELIN.

eight years ago, JANE HADING was fairly effective, but hardly more.

In 1883, rendering the part of Claire de Beaulieu in OHNET'S *Le Maître de Forges*, this actress scored her first triumph. At once Paris was amazed at the fact that JANE HADING, only a clever singer of comic opera, was a dramatic artist. Then the authors who wrote for Paris and France were satisfied that JANE HADING could interpret their plays, and she won a high position in CLARETIE'S *Prince Zilah*, DAUDET'S *Sapho*. A year ago Paris applauded JANE HADING to the echo in *La Comtesse Sarah*. If JANE HADING is not RACHEL, nor BERNHARDT, nor DESCLÉES, she has an inspiration distinctly her own.

With a full company, all of merit, M. COQUELIN and Mademoiselle HADING have been giving French plays in South America. They opened at Rio on May 28th. After visiting San Paolo, Buenos Ayres, and Montevideo, they returned to Rio, having given in the three months not less than sixty-nine performances.

THE REVIVAL OF THE TROTTING TRACK.



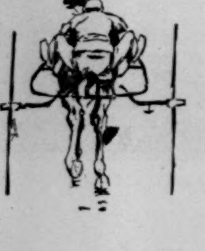
Interested parties.

THE recent meeting at the Fleetwood Driving Park was important in more respects than one Aside from the immediate considerations of the hour, the success with which it was attended was confirmatory of the prediction advanced in the spring, viz., that during the summer season there would be a revival of the interest in trotting which would, after another season's good management by the Grand Circuit stewards, prove lasting. The decadence of trotting interests was wholly due to the antagonistic attitudes assumed by disgruntled associations, and to the corrupt methods pursued by drivers and owners in the past. All this has been changed by the National Trotting Association.

Fleetwood's success was in a measure due to its membership in the Grand Circuit, but one must not overlook the great services rendered by President DE CORDOVA. He labored long and often for his association, and it must have been a source of infinite pleasure to him to see the immense crowds which daily flocked to the old track.

Our artist has sketched some of the most interesting scenes and incidents to be witnessed on trotting tracks. "Warming up—a Study of Action," accurately conveys to the observing spectator the great responsibility that rests with the driver. Prior to the first heat of the race in which he is entered he sends his horse along for a mile or two at a high rate of speed in order to detect any flaws in the animal's action. Trotters, like all sensitive beings or pieces of machinery, are susceptible to the least change of temperature, and it is only by these warming-up miles that any defect becomes apparent. The trotter may have been overfed; a toe-weight or a boot may be needed, or a part of the harness may need readjustment, and on these trivial matters will largely depend the outcome of the race. "Explaining Defeat to the Owners" is not an unusual scene on a race-track; and here is where the driver's great inventive powers are exercised to their fullest extent. If he has been interested with the "talent" in the pool-box he has his story learned by heart; and the chap in the illustration seems to be reciting it with school-boy truthfulness and an air of injured innocence that is astonishing to behold. "A Break" in a trotting race is in many respects similar to breaks in many other lines of life. In this particular instance the horse has gone "away into the air," and the fellow next the rail is taking advantage of his competitor's misfortune. A horse may break in a perfectly natural manner, and an observer at a distance will be unable to see the twitch of the driver's hand or the slashing sting of the whip across the poor brute's leg, but in nine cases out of ten the animal will leave his feet simply because he has made a skip or, for the instant, has lost his equilibrium.

In the vicinity of the barns the betting, though always on a small scale, is nearly as lively as that around the pool boxes. One can almost sympathize with "Jim" while he listens to the prophecy of his friend, "You suah lose dat two dollars." All these grooms have tips to give on a percentage, but as a matter of fact they are as much in the dark as regards the outcome of the race as the veriest greenhorn in the grand stand. "Ready for a Heat" explains thoroughly the preliminary work that must be done before the horse can appear on the track. He has been walked around for nearly fifteen minutes, as the case may be, is then rubbed down, the boots are adjusted, and finally he is hitched to the sulky. The grooms are as anxious about his welfare as the most devoted of mothers to her offspring. In the distance the driver and the owner are having an animated consultation.



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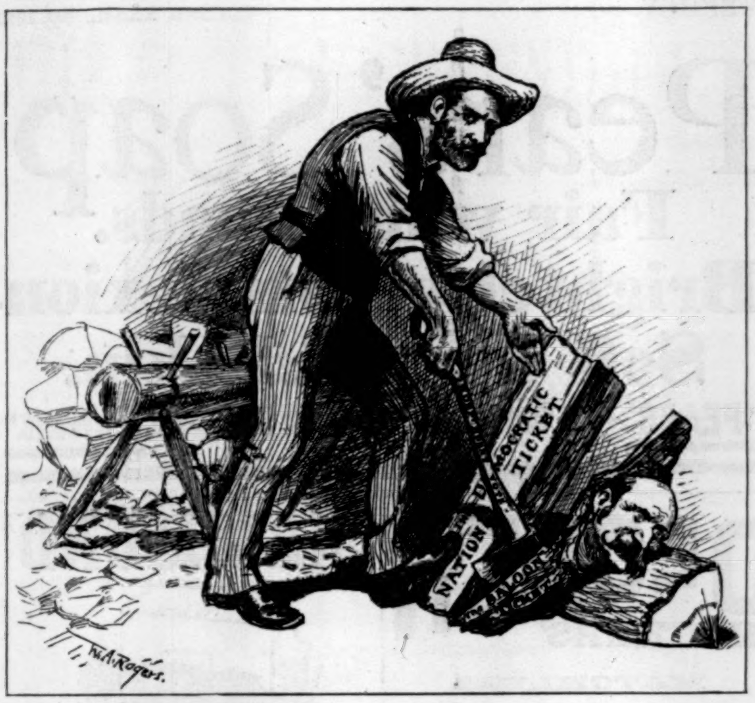

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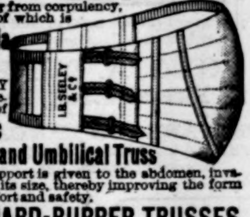

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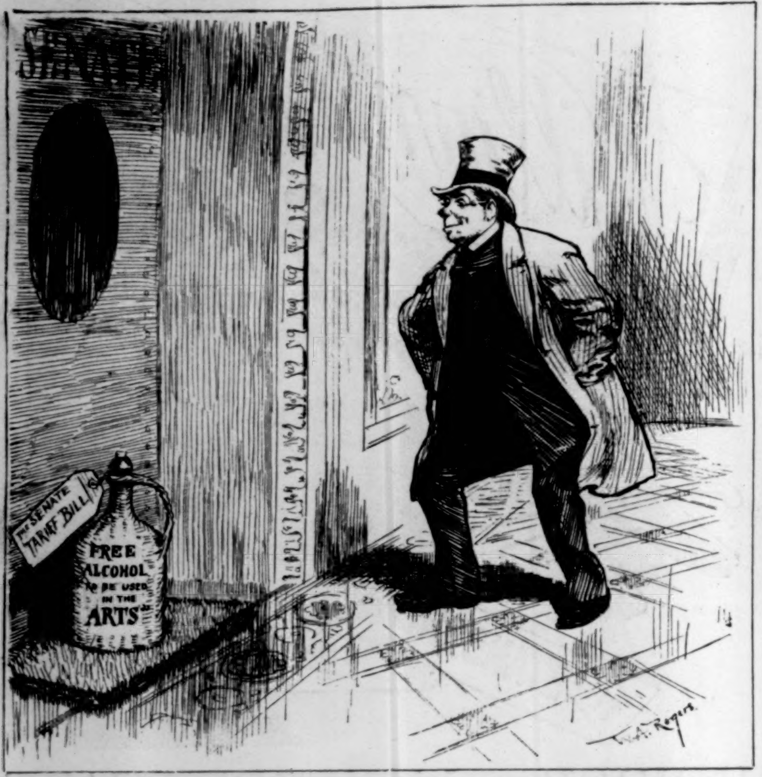
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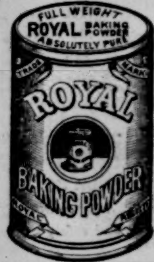

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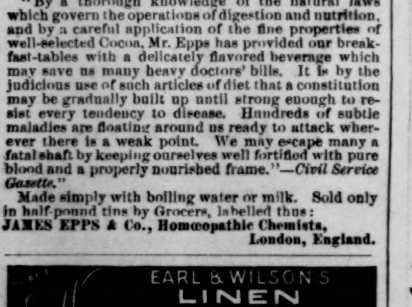

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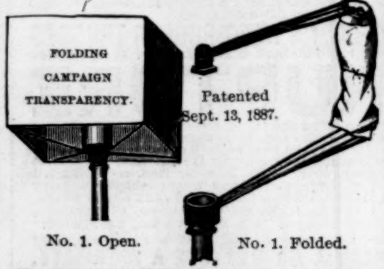

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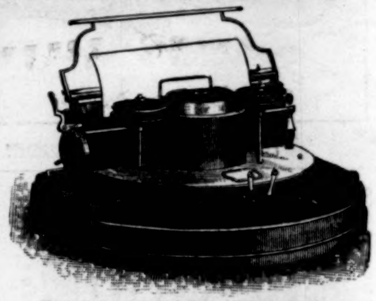

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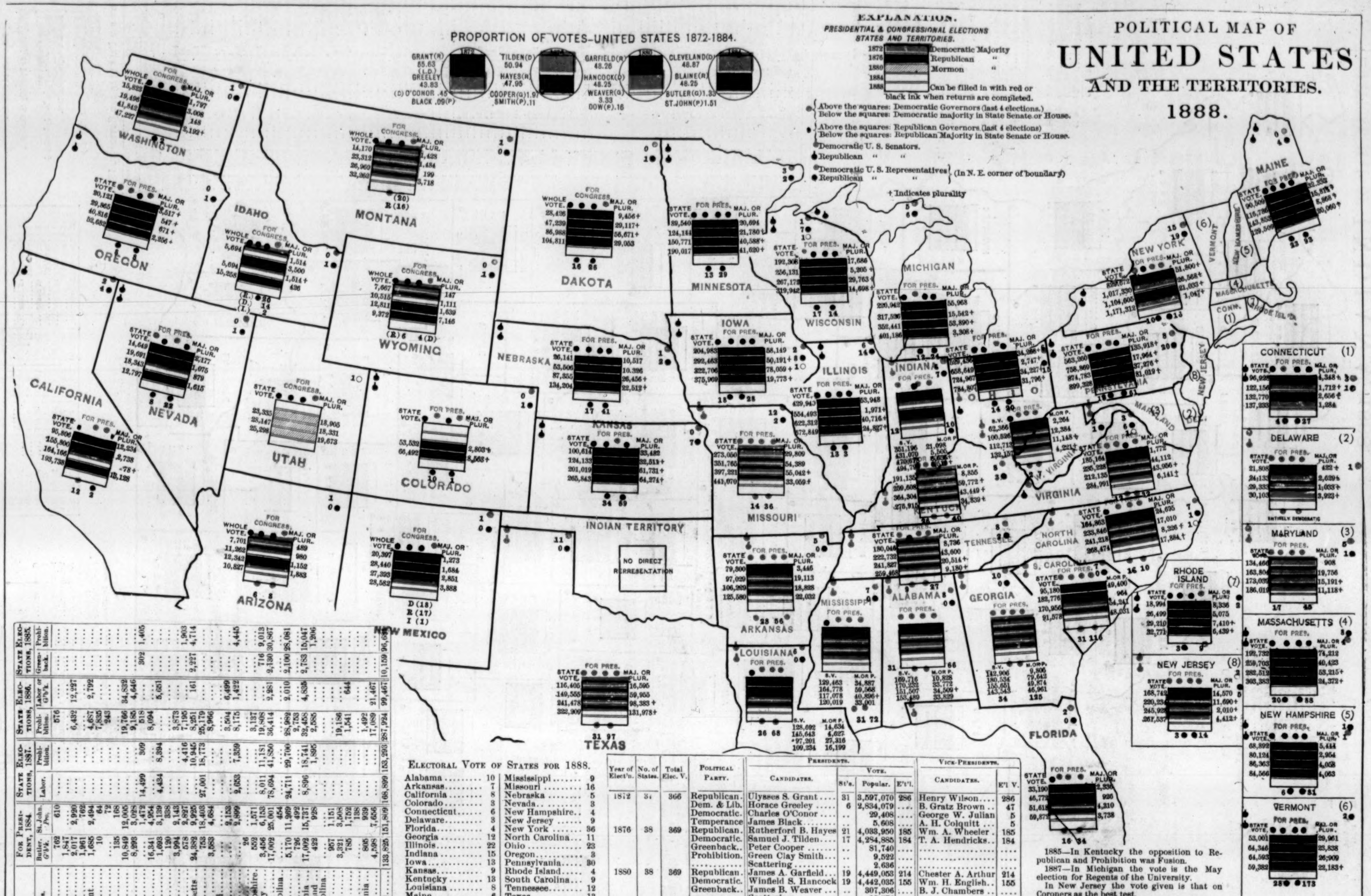
THE BATTLE-GROUND OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

(See Article on Page 754.)

States.	For President, 1884.		State Elections, 1887.		State Elections, 1886.		State Elections, 1885.	
	Butler. G'b'k.	St. John. Pro.	Labor.	Prohibition.	Prohibition.	Labor or G'b'k.	Greenback.	Prohibition.
Alabama	762	610	....	....	576	....	....	....
Arkansas	1,847	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
California	2,017	2,920	....	....	6,432	12,227	....	....
Colorado	1,961	762	....	....	....	....	....	....
Connecticut	1,685	2,494	....	....	4,687	2,792	....	....
Delaware	10	64	....	....	7,835	....	....	....
Florida	....	72	....	....	243	....	....	....
Georgia	135	168	....	....	....	....	....	....
Illinois	10,849	12,005	....	....	19,766	34,832	....	....
Indiana	8,293	3,028	....	....	9,185	4,646	....	....
Iowa	....	1,472	14,499	309	518	....	302	1,405
Kansas	16,341	4,954	....	....	8,094	....	....	....
Kentucky	1,693	3,139	4,434	8,394	....	5,651	....	....
Louisiana	120	338	....	....	....	....	....	....
Maine	3,994	2,143	....	....	3,873	....	....	....
Maryland	578	2,827	....	4,416	7,195	....	....	1,903
Massachusetts	24,382	9,925	....	10,945	8,251	161	2,227	4,714
Michigan	753	18,403	27,001	18,773	25,179	....	....	....
Minnesota	3,583	4,684	....	....	8,966	....	....	....
Mississippi	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Missouri	....	2,153	....	....	3,504	6,499	....	....
Nebraska	....	2,899	2,653	7,359	8,175	1,422	....	4,445
Nevada	26	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
New Hampshire	552	1,571	....	....	3,137	....	....	....
New Jersey	3,456	6,153	8,011	11,181	19,808	....	716	9,013
New York	17,002	25,001	78,694	41,850	36,414	2,281	2,130	30,867
North Carolina	....	454	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ohio	5,170	11,269	24,711	29,700	28,982	2,010	2,100	28,081
Oregon	726	492	....	....	2,753	....	....	....
Pennsylvania	17,002	15,737	8,896	18,741	32,458	4,835	2,783	15,047
Rhode Island	422	928	....	1,895	2,585	....	....	1,206
South Carolina	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tennessee	957	1,151	....	....	....	....	....	....
Texas	3,321	3,508	....	....	19,186	....	....	....
Vermont	785	1,752	....	....	1,541	644	....	....
Virginia	....	138	....	....	....	....	....	....
West Virginia	805	939	....	....	1,492	....	....	....
Wisconsin	4,598	7,656	....	....	17,089	21,467	....	....
Total	133,825	151,809	168,899	153,293	287,924	99,467	10,159	96,68


PROPORTION OF VOTES—UNITED STATES 1872-1884.
1872
GRANT(R) 55.63
(L.D.) GREELEY 43.83
(D) O'CONOR .45
BLACK .09(P)
1876
TILDEN(D) 50.94
HAYES(R) 47.95
COOPER(G)1.97
SMITH(P).11
1880
GARFIELD(R) 48.26
HANCOCK(D) 48.25
WEAVER(G) 3.33
DOW(P).16
1884
CLEVELAND(D) 48.87
BLAINE(R) 48.25
BUTLER(G)1.33
ST.JOHN(P)1.51
WASHINGTON
OREGON
CALIFORNIA
NEVADA
IDAHO
MONTANA
WYOMING
UTAH
COLORADO
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO
DAKOTA
NEBRASKA
KANSAS
INDIAN TERRITORY
NO DIRECT REPRESENTATION
TEXAS
MINNESOTA
IOWA
MISSOURI
ARKANSAS
LOUISIANA
WISCONSIN
ILLINOIS
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OHIO
KENTUCKY
TENNESSEE
MISSISSIPPI
ALABAMA
GEORGIA
FLORIDA
S. CAROLINA
NORTH CAROLINA
VIRGINIA
W. VIRGINIA
PENNSYLVANIA
MARYLAND
NEW JERSEY
NEW YORK
VERMONT
NEW HAMPSHIRE
MASSACHUSETTS
CONN.
RHODE ISL'D
MAINE
CONNECTICUT (1)
DELAWARE (2)
MARYLAND (3)
MASSACHUSETTS (4)
NEW HAMPSHIRE (5)
VERMONT (6)
RHODE ISLAND (7)
NEW JERSEY (8)
STATE VOTE.
FOR PRES.
FOR CONGRESS.
WHOLE VOTE.
MAJ. OR PLUR.
S.V.
M.OR P.

POLITICAL MAP OF UNITED STATES AND THE TERRITORIES. 1888.

EXPLANATION.

PRESIDENTIAL & CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS STATES AND TERRITORIES.

1872 ■ Democratic Majority
1876 ■ Republican "
1880 ▨ Mormon "
1884 □
1888 □ Can be filled in with red or black ink when returns are completed.

● { Above the squares: Democratic Governors (last 4 elections.)
Below the squares: Democratic majority in State Senate or House.

● { Above the squares: Republican Governors (last 4 elections)
Below the squares: Republican Majority in State Senate or House.

● Democratic U. S. Senators.
● Republican " "

● Democratic U. S. Representatives } (In N. E. corner of boundary)
● Republican " "

† Indicates plurality

ELECTORAL VOTE OF STATES FOR 1888.

Alabama	10	Mississippi	9
Arkansas	7	Missouri	16
California	8	Nebraska	5
Colorado	3	Nevada	3
Connecticut	6	New Hampshire	4
Delaware	3	New Jersey	9
Florida	4	New York	36
Georgia	12	North Carolina	11
Illinois	22	Ohio	23
Indiana	15	Oregon	3
Iowa	13	Pennsylvania	30
Kansas	9	Rhode Island	4
Kentucky	13	South Carolina	9
Louisiana	8	Tennessee	12
Maine	6	Texas	13
Maryland	8	Vermont	4
Massachusetts	14	Virginia	12
Michigan	13	West Virginia	6
Minnesota	7	Wisconsin	11

Total 401

Year of Elect'n.	No. of States.	Total Elec. V.	Political Party.	Presidents.				Vice-Presidents.	
				Candidates.	Vote.			Candidates.	E'l V.
					St's.	Popular.	E't'l.		
1872	37	366	Republican.	Ulysses S. Grant	31	3,597,070	286	Henry Wilson	286
			Dem. & Lib.	Horace Greeley	6	2,834,079	....	B. Gratz Brown	47
			Democratic.	Charles O'Conor	..	29,408	....	George W. Julian	5
			Temperance	James Black	..	5,608	....	A. H. Colquitt	5
1876	38	369	Republican.	Rutherford B. Hayes	21	4,033,950	185	Wm. A. Wheeler	185
			Democratic.	Samuel J. Tilden	17	4,284,885	184	T. A. Hendricks	184
			Greenback.	Peter Cooper	..	81,740	....	....	....
			Prohibition.	Green Clay Smith	..	9,522	....	....	....
			....	Scattering	..	2,636	....	....	....
1880	38	369	Republican.	James A. Garfield	19	4,449,053	214	Chester A. Arthur	214
			Democratic.	Winfield S. Hancock	19	4,442,035	155	Wm. H. English	155
			Greenback.	James B. Weaver	..	307,306	....	B. J. Chambers	....
			....	Scattering	..	12,576	....	....	....
1884	38	401	Democratic.	Grover Cleveland	20	4,911,017	219	T. A. Hendricks	219
			Republican.	James G. Blaine	18	4,848,334	182	John A. Logan	182
			Prohibition.	John P. St. John	..	151,809	....	William Daniel	....
			People's	Benjamin F. Butler	..	133,825	....	A. M. West	....
				Scattering	..	11,362	....	....	....

1885—In Kentucky the opposition to Republican and Prohibition was Fusion.

1887—In Michigan the vote is the May election for Regents of the University.

In New Jersey the vote given is that on Coroners as the best test.

In Virginia the vote given is that on Assemblymen (the only persons chosen) for all of the counties in which the parties had opposing candidates.

In New York the Labor vote includes the three Labor tickets.

EXPLANATION.

1872 ▇ Rep. Maj. Pres.
1876 ▇ Dem. Maj. Pres.
1880
1884
1888 ☐ Can be filled in when returns are completed

TOTAL VOTE. Total Vote of Counties.

MAJ. OR PLUR. Maj. or Plurality in Counties.

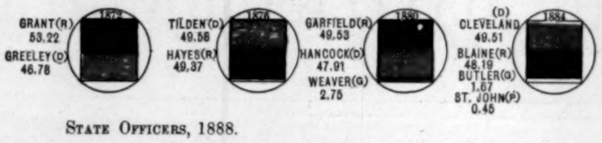
● Above the squares: Repub. Governors (the last 4 elections) To the left of squares: Repub. Congressmen 1886.

• Above the squares: Dem. Governors (the last 4 elections) To the left of squares: Dem. Congressmen 1886.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

		Dem.	Rep.	G'b'k.	Pro.	Plurality.
1872	President	163,632	186,147	......	....	22,515 (R.)
1874	Secretary of State	182,154	164,902	16,233	....	17,252 (D.)
1876	President	213,526	208,011	9,533	....	5,515 (D.)
1878	Secretary of State	194,491	180,755	39,448	....	13,736 (D.)
1880	President	225,528	232,164	12,986	....	6,636 (R.)
1882	Secretary of State	220,924	210,000	13,615	....	10,924 (D.)
1884	President	244,992	238,480	8,293	3028	6,512 (D.)
1886	Lieutenant-Governor	228,598	231,922	4,646	9185	3,324 (R.)

PROPORTION OF STATE VOTE, 1872-1884.



STATE OFFICERS, 1888.

Governor..................Isaac P. Gray.
Lieutenant-Governor......Robert P. Robertson.
Secretary of State.........Charles F. Griffen.
Treasurer..................Julius A. Lemcke.
Auditor ....Bruce Carr.
Attorney-General ....Louis T. Michener.
Supt of Public Instruction. Ha'vy M. La Follette.
Commissioner of Statistics. William A. Peele, Jr.
State Librarian ....Lizzie O. Callis.

UNITED STATES SENATORS, 1888.

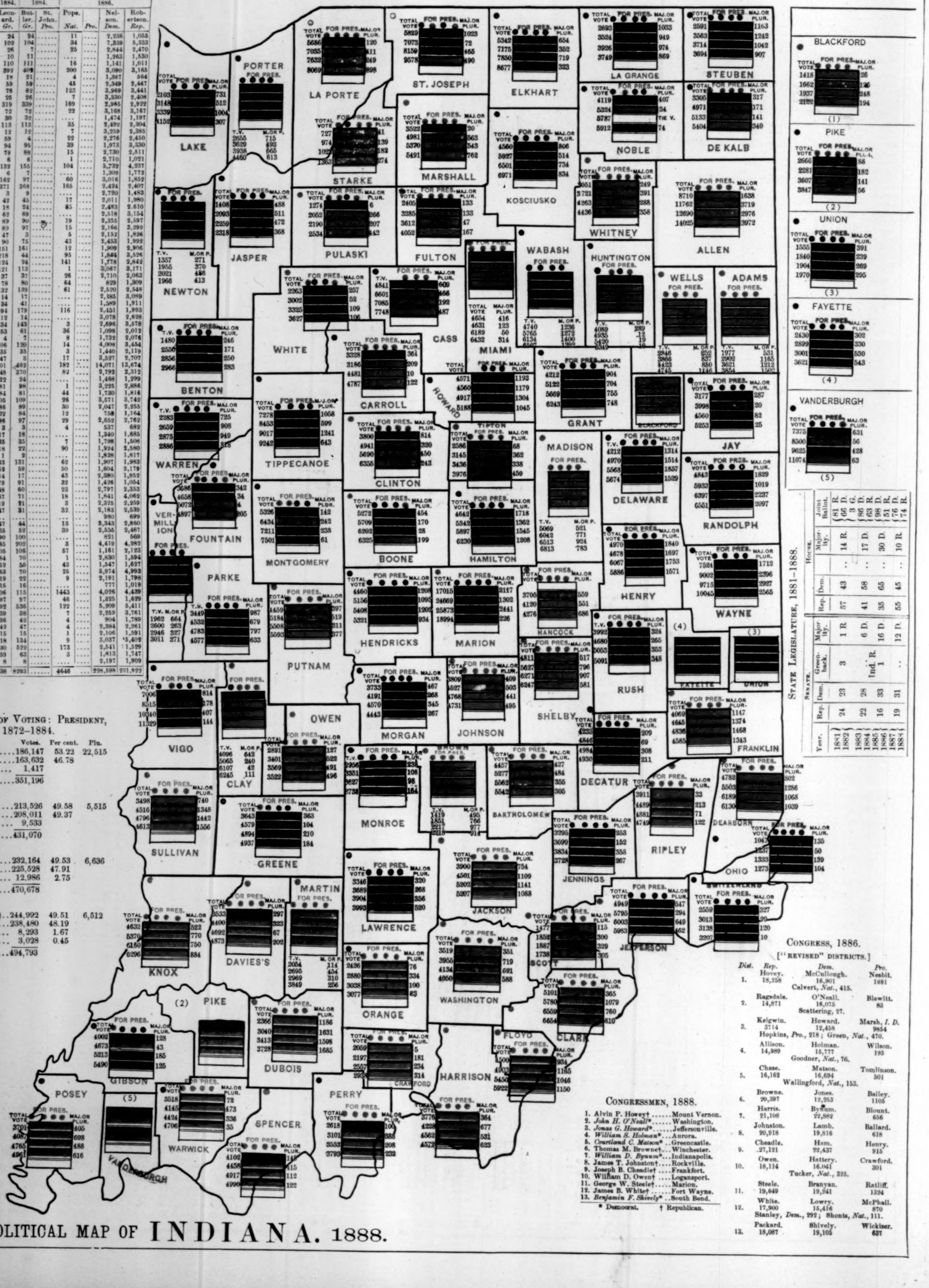
1891. *Daniel W. Voorhees*. Terre Haute.
1893. *David Turpie* ......Indianapolis.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR, 1884.

Counties, 92.	Gov'r, 1884.	President, 1884.		Lieutenant-Governor, 1886.			
	Leonard. *Gr.*	Butler. *Gr.*	St. John. *Pro.*	Pope. *Nat.*	*Pro.*	Nelson. *Dem.*	Robertson. *Rep.*
Adams	24	24	......	11	....	2,236	1,055
Allen	102	104	......	34	....	7,339	5,333
Bartholomew	26	7	......	25	....	2,844	2,470
Benton	10	11	......	....	....	1,263	1,530
Blackford	110	111	......	16	....	1,141	1,011
Boone	392	409	......	200	....	3,090	3,165
Brown	18	21	......	4	....	1,367	564
Carroll	59	59	......	45	....	2,349	2,447
Cass	78	82	......	123	....	3,969	3,441
Clark	25	26	......	7	....	3,330	2,408
Clay	319	339	......	169	....	2,985	2,922
Clinton	72	72	......	22	....	3,168	3,167
Crawford	30	32	......	....	....	1,474	1,197
Daviess	113	113	......	35	....	2,492	2,304
Dearborn	12	12	......	7	....	3,259	2,385
Decatur	59	4	......	22	....	2,276	2,450
DeKalb	94	95	......	39	....	1,973	3,330
Delaware	79	88	......	15	....	2,730	2,511
Dubois	6	6	......	1	....	2,710	1,021
Elkhart	132	155	......	104	....	3,732	4,237
Fayette	6	7	......	....	....	1,309	1,772
Floyd	162	97	......	60	....	3,016	1,852
Fountain	371	368	......	165	....	2,424	2,407
Franklin	3	9	......	....	....	2,720	1,483
Fulton	42	45	......	17	....	2,011	1,980
Gibson	18	24	......	85	....	2,483	2,610
Grant	62	69	......	....	....	2,518	3,154
Greene	89	90	......	19	....	2,355	2,597
Hamilton	89	97	......	15	....	2,166	3,299
Hancock	47	3	......	5	....	2,152	1,826
Harrison	90	75	......	43	....	2,453	1,992
Hendricks	151	161	......	12	....	1,909	2,906
Henry	218	44	......	95	....	1,844	3,526
Howard	124	94	......	141	....	1,778	2,842
Huntington	121	113	......	1	....	3,067	3,171
Jackson	37	37	......	26	....	2,710	2,063
Jasper	78	80	......	64	....	829	1,309
Jay	132	139	......	61	....	2,520	2,548
Jefferson	14	17	......	....	....	2,385	3,089
Jennings	34	41	......	....	....	1,589	1,911
Johnson	194	179	......	116	....	2,451	1,993
Knox	12	14	......	....	....	3,078	2,628
Kosciusko	34	143	......	3	....	2,696	3,578
Lagrange	53	61	......	36	....	1,098	2,012
Lake	4	7	......	8	....	1,732	2,076
Laporte	106	120	......	14	....	4,008	3,454
Lawrence	35	35	......	3	....	1,440	2,119
Madison	47	8	......	17	....	3,527	2,707
Marion	401	462	......	182	....	14,071	13,674
Marshall	348	370	......	82	....	2,792	2,312
Martin	22	24	......	....	....	1,468	1,299
Miami	81	98	......	1	....	3,225	2,886
Monroe	84	81	......	44	....	1,730	1,816
Montgomery	105	109	......	26	....	3,571	3,742
Morgan	86	89	......	30	....	2,047	2,255
Newton	32	84	......	12	....	758	1,164
Noble	96	97	......	29	....	2,652	2,762
Ohio	3	3	......	4	....	537	682
Orange	17	18	......	....	....	1,340	1,685
Owen	35	35	......	7	....	1,798	1,508
Parke	218	22	......	90	....	1,924	2,580
Perry	1	2	......	....	....	1,828	1,817
Pike	133	131	......	62	....	1,907	1,983
Porter	52	59	......	50	....	1,604	2,179
Posey	14	17	......	43	....	2,380	1,952
Pulaski	79	91	......	32	....	1,426	1,054
Putnam	48	60	......	23	....	2,797	2,353
Randolph	67	71	......	18	....	1,841	4,062
Ripley	19	21	......	3	....	2,325	2,259
Rush	47	31	......	32.	....	2,183	2,539
Scott	....	....	......	....	....	980	699
Shelby	47	44	......	13	....	3,343	2,860
Spencer	35	52	......	30	....	2,555	2,467
Starke	90	100	......	....	....	821	569
St. Joseph	185	202	......	3	....	4,419	4,282
Steuben	105	106	......	57	....	1,161	2,123
Sullivan	64	70	......	1	....	2,830	1,594
Switzerland	52	55	......	43	....	1,547	1,627
Tippecanoe	63	70	......	25	....	3,974	4,993
Tipton	19	22	......	9	....	2,191	1,798
Union	15	16	......	....	....	777	1,019
Vanderburg	106	115	......	1443	....	4,096	4,439
Vermilion	97	97	......	46	....	1,325	1,629
Vigo	492	536	......	122	....	5,209	5,411
Wabash	39	38	......	7	....	2,259	3,761
Warren	36	42	......	4	....	904	1,789
Warrick	42	47	......	4	....	2,384	2,261
Washington	15	15	......	1	....	2,106	1,591
Wayne	118	134	......	9	....	3,037	5,402
Wells	530	522	......	173	....	2,541	1,529
White	59	63	......	3	....	1,813	1,747
Whitley	8	8	......	....	....	2,197	1,909
Total	8338	8293	......	4646	...	228,598	231,922

ANALYSIS OF VOTING: PRESIDENT, 1872–1884.

1872.	Votes.	Per cent.	Plu.
Grant (R.)	186,147	53.22	22,515
Greeley (L.)	163,632	46.78	
O'Conor (D.)	1,417		
Total	351,196		
1876.			
Tilden (D.)	213,526	49.58	5,515
Hayes (R.)	208,011	49.37	
Cooper (G.)	9,533		
Total	431,070		
1880.			
Garfield (R.)	232,164	49.53	6,636
Hancock (D.)	225,528	47.91	
Weaver (G)	12,986	2.75	
Total	470,678		
1884.			
Cleveland (D.)	244,992	49.51	6,512
Blaine (R.)	238,480	48.19	
Butler (G.)	8,293	1.67	
St. John (P.)	3,028	0.45	
Total	494,793		


BLACKFORD (1)
PIKE (2)
UNION (3)
FAYETTE (4)
VANDERBURGH 1888. (5)
TOTAL VOTE
FOR PRES.
MAJ. OR PLUR.
T.V.
M. OR P.
LAKE
PORTER
LA PORTE
ST. JOSEPH
ELKHART
LA GRANGE
STEUBEN
NOBLE
DE KALB
STARKE
MARSHALL
KOSCIUSKO
WHITNEY
ALLEN
NEWTON
JASPER
PULASKI
FULTON
WABASH
HUNTINGTON
WELLS
ADAMS
MIAMI
CASS
WHITE
BENTON
CARROLL
HOWARD
TIPTON
GRANT
BLACKFORD
JAY
MADISON
DELAWARE
RANDOLPH
WARREN
TIPPECANOE
CLINTON
FOUNTAIN
VERMILLION
MONTGOMERY
BOONE
HAMILTON
HENRY
WAYNE
PARKE
HENDRICKS
MARION
HANCOCK
PUTNAM
RUSH
(4) FAYETTE
(3) UNION
VIGO
OWEN
MORGAN
JOHNSON
SHELBY
FRANKLIN
CLAY
BROWN
MONROE
BARTHOLOMEW
DECATUR
SULLIVAN
GREENE
JENNINGS
RIPLEY
DEARBORN
OHIO
SWITZERLAND
LAWRENCE
JACKSON
MARTIN
KNOX
DAVIES'S
JEFFERSON
WASHINGTON
SCOTT
ORANGE
CLARK
(2) PIKE
DUBOIS
GIBSON
POSEY
(5)
WARRICK
SPENCER
PERRY
CRAWFORD
HARRISON
FLOYD
VANDERBURGH

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1881–1888.

Year.	Senate.				House.				Joint Ballot.
	Rep.	Dem.	Greenback.	Majority.	Rep.	Dem.		Majority.	
1881 1882	24	23	3	1 R	57	43	..	14 R.	81 R. 66 D. 3 G.
1883 1884	22	28	Ind. R. 1	6 D.	41	58	..	17 D.	86 D. 63 R.
1885 1886	16	33		16 D.	35	65	..	30 D.	98 D. 51 R.
1887 1888	19	31	..	12 D.	55	45	..	10 R.	76 D. 74 R.

CONGRESSMEN, 1888.

1. Alvin P. Hovey† ......Mount Vernon.
2. *John H. O'Neall** ......Washington.
3. *Jonas G. Howard** ......Jeffersonville.
4. *William S. Holman** ...Aurora.
5. *Courtland C. Matson** ..Greencastle.
6. Thomas M. Browne†...Winchester.
7. *William D. Bynum**...Indianapolis.
8. James T. Johnston†....Rockville.
9. Joseph B. Cheadle† ....Frankfort.
10. William D. Owen† ....Logansport.
11. George W. Steele†......Marion.
12. James B. White† ......Fort Wayne.
13. *Benjamin F. Shively** ..South Bend.

* Democrat. † Republican.

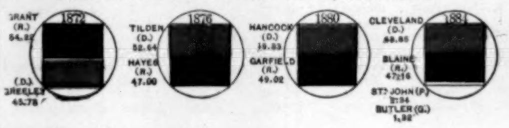
CONGRESS, 1886.

["REVISED" DISTRICTS.]

Dist.	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Pro.*
1.	Hovey. 18,258	McCullough. 16,901	Nesbit. 1691
		Calvert, *Nat.*, 415.	
2.	Ragsdale. 14,871	O'Neall. 16,075	Blewitt. 83
		Scattering, 27.	
3.	Keigwin. 3714	Howard. 12,458	Marsh, *I. D.* 9854
		Hopkins, *Pro.*, 218; Green, *Nat.*, 470.	
4.	Allison. 14,989	Holman. 15,777	Wilson. 195
		Goodner, *Nat.*, 76.	
5.	Chase. 16,162	Matson. 16,694	Tomlinson. 501
		Wallingford, *Nat.*, 153.	
6.	Browne. 20,397	Jones. 12,253	Bailey. 1105
7.	Harris. 21,108	Bynum. 22,882	Blount. 656
8.	Johnston. 20,918	Lamb. 19,816	Ballard. 618
9.	Cheadle. 27,121	Ham. 22,437	Henry. 915
10.	Owen. 18,114	Hattery. 16.041	Crawford. 301
		Tucker, *Nat.*, 325.	
11.	Steele. 19,649	Branyan. 19,241	Ratliff. 1324
12.	White. 17,900	Lowry. 15,416	McPhail. 870
		Stanley, *Dem.*, 292; Shonts, *Nat.*, 111.	
13.	Packard. 18,087	Shively. 19,105	Wickizer. 637

POLITICAL MAP OF INDIANA. 1888.

PROPORTION OF STATE VOTE, 1872-1884.



POLITICAL MAP OF NEW JERSEY

1888.

EXPLANATION.

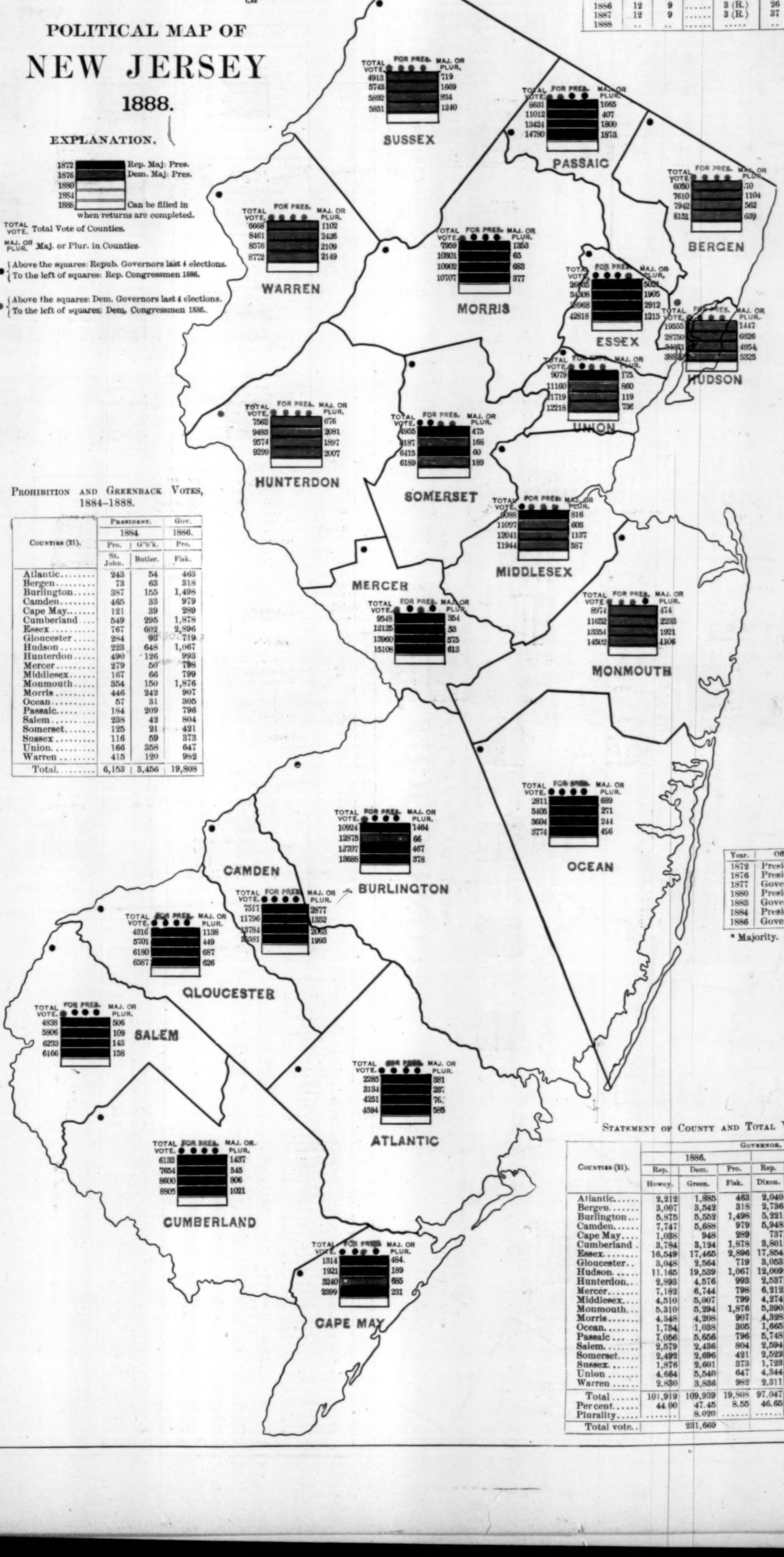
1872, 1876: Rep. Maj: Pres. / Dem. Maj: Pres.
1880, 1884, 1888: Can be filled in when returns are completed.

TOTAL VOTE. Total Vote of Counties.

MAJ. OR PLUR. Maj. or Plur. in Counties.

● { Above the squares: Repub. Governors last 4 elections. To the left of squares: Rep. Congressmen 1886.

● { Above the squares: Dem. Governors last 4 elections. To the left of squares: Dem. Congressmen 1886.


TOTAL VOTE.
FOR PRES.
MAJ. OR PLUR.
SUSSEX 4913 5743 5892 5851 | 719 1669 834 1240
PASSAIC 8631 11012 13424 14780 | 1665 407 1800 1873
BERGEN 6050 7610 7942 8151 | 70 1104 562 639
WARREN 6668 8461 8576 8772 | 1102 2426 2109 2149
MORRIS 7959 10301 10902 10707 | 1353 65 683 377
ESSEX 26635 34308 38968 42818 | 5021 1905 2912 1215
HUDSON 19555 28750 34831 38820 | 1447 6826 4954 5325
UNION 9079 11160 11719 12218 | 175 860 119 736
HUNTERDON 7562 9483 9574 9299 | 676 2081 1897 2007
SOMERSET 4955 5187 6415 6189 | 475 168 60 189
MIDDLESEX 9088 11097 12041 11944 | 816 608 1137 587
MERCER 9548 12125 13960 15108 | 354 58 575 613
MONMOUTH 8974 11652 13354 14502 | 474 2233 1921 1106
OCEAN 2811 3405 3604 3774 | 689 271 244 496
BURLINGTON 10924 12878 13707 13688 | 1464 66 467 378
CAMDEN 7517 11796 13784 15581 | 2877 1352 2063 1993
GLOUCESTER 4316 5701 6180 6587 | 1138 449 687 626
SALEM 4838 5806 6233 6166 | 506 109 143 158
ATLANTIC 2285 3134 4251 4594 | 381 287 76 585
CUMBERLAND 6133 7654 8600 8805 | 1437 545 806 1021
CAPE MAY 1314 1921 2240 2399 | 484 189 685 231

PROHIBITION AND GREENBACK VOTES, 1884–1888.

Counties (21).	President.		Gov.
	1884		1886.
	Pro.	G'b'k.	Pro.
	St. John.	Butler.	Fisk.
Atlantic	243	54	463
Bergen	73	63	318
Burlington	387	155	1,498
Camden	465	33	979
Cape May	121	39	289
Cumberland	549	295	1,878
Essex	767	602	2,896
Gloucester	284	93	719
Hudson	223	648	1,067
Hunterdon	490	126	993
Mercer	279	50	798
Middlesex	167	66	799
Monmouth	354	150	1,876
Morris	446	242	907
Ocean	57	31	305
Passaic	184	209	796
Salem	238	42	804
Somerset	125	21	421
Sussex	116	59	373
Union	166	358	647
Warren	415	120	982
Total	6,153	3,456	19,808

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1881–1888.

Senate.					Assembly.				Joint Ballot.
Year.	Rep.	Dem.	G'b'k.	Majority.	Rep.	Dem.	Greenback.	Majority.	
1881	15	6	......	9 (R.)	34	26	.....	8 (R.)	49 (R.), 32 (D.)
1882	13	8	......	5 (R.)	29	31	.....	2 (D.)	42 (R.), 39 (D.)
1883	12	9	......	3 (R.)	25	35	.....	10 (D.)	44 (D.), 37 (R.)
1884	12	9	......	3 (R.)	26	34	.....	8 (D.)	38 (R.), 43 (D.)
1885	11	10	......	1 (R.)	36	24	.....	12 (R.)	47 (R.), 34 (D.)
1886	12	9	......	3 (R.)	26	32	2 (L.)	4 (D.)	38 (R.), 41 (D.), 2 (L).
1887	12	9	......	3 (R.)	37	23	.....	14 (R.)	49 (R.), 32 (D.)
1888	..	..	......	.....	..	..	.....	....	....

ANALYSIS OF VOTING: PRESIDENT, 1872–1884.

	Votes.	Per cent.	Majority.
1872.			
Grant (R.)	91,661	54.22	14,257
Greeley (L.)	77,404	45.78	
O'Conor (G.)	603		
Total vote	169,668		
1876.			Plurality.
Tilden (D.)	115,962	52.64	12,445
Hayes (R.)	103,517	47.00	
Cooper (G.)	714		
Smith (P.)	43		
Total vote	220,236		
1880.			
Hancock (D.)	122,565	49.83	2,010
Garfield (R.)	120,555	49.02	
Weaver (G.)	2,617		
Scattering	191		
Total vote	245,928		
1884.			
Cleveland (D.)	127,778	48.85	4,412
Blaine (R.)	123,366	47.16	
St. John (P.)	6,153	2.34	
Butler (G.)	3,456	1.32	
Scattering	784		
Total vote	261,537		

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

1889	*John R. McPherson*	Jersey City.
1893	*Rufus Blodgett*	Long Branch.

VOTES FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1886.

Dist.	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Labor.
1.	Hires. 18,347	Westcott. 15,015	Nicholson. 4,072	
2.	Buchanan. 17,767	Reed. 15,065	Brown. 2,547	
3.	Kean. 15,567	McMahon. 14,930	Parker. 2,980	
4.	Van Blarcom. 11,563	Pidcock. 11,686	Morrow. 2,772	
5.	Phelps. 15,297	Skinner. 12,461	Church. 1,780	
6.	Lehlbach. 15,492	Haynes. 13,719	Anderson. 2,429	Beckmeyer. 6,331
7.	Hammerschlag. 11,435	McAdoo. 15,688	Kennedy. 730	Kerr, (I. D.) 3,668

CONGRESSMEN.

1.	George Hires	Salem.
2.	James Buchanan	Trenton.
3.	John Kean, Jun.	Elizabeth.
4.	*James N. Pidcock*	White House Station.
5	William Walter Phelps	Englewood.
6.	Herman Lehlbach	Newark.
7.	*William McAdoo*	Jersey City.

STATE OFFICERS, 1888.

Governor	Robert S. Green.
Secretary of State and Commissioner of Insurance	Henry C. Kelsey.
Treasurer	J. J. Toffey.
Comptroller	Edward J. Anderson.
Attorney-General	John P. Stockton.
Superintendent of Public Instruction	Edward O. Chapman.
Adjutant-General	William S. Stryker.
Commissioner of Labor Statistics	James Bishop.
State Librarian	M. R. Hamilton.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

Year.	Office.	Dem.	Rep.	G'b'k.	Pro.	Plurality.
1872	President	77,404	91,661	....	......	*14,257 (R.)
1876	President	115,962	103,517	714	......	12,445 (D.)
1877	Governor	97,837	85,094	5,058	......	12,743 (D.)
1880	President	122,565	120,555	2,617	191	2,010 (D.)
1883	Governor	103,856	97,047	2,960	4,153	6,809 (D.)
1884	President	127,778	123,366	3,456	6,153	4,412 (D.)
1886	Governor	109,939	101,919	....	19,808	8,020 (D.)

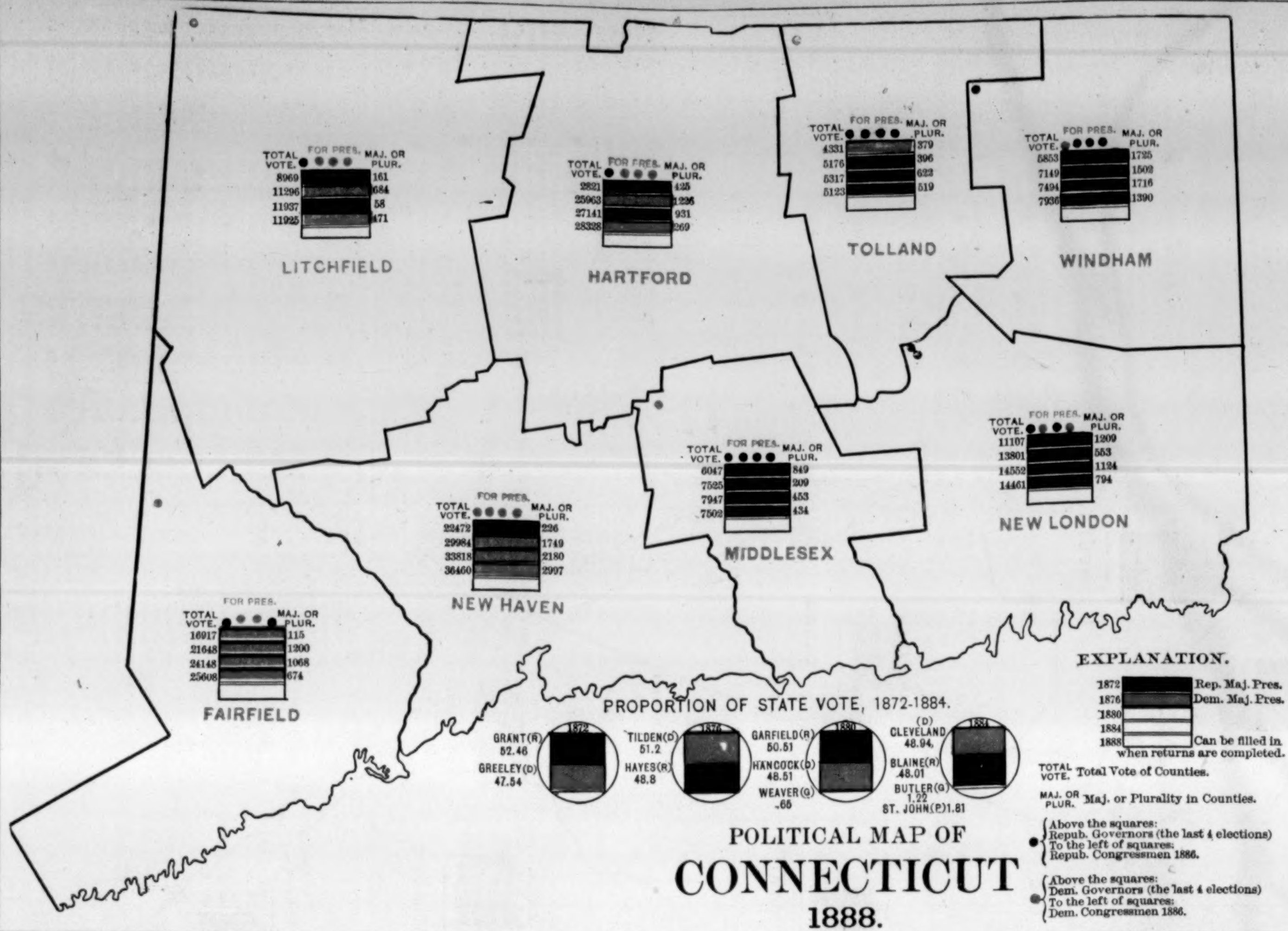
* Majority.

TOTAL CONGRESSIONAL VOTE.

1886.	
Republican	105,468
Democratic	98,564
Temperance	17,343
Labor	9,999
Republican plurality	6,904
1884.	
Republican	124,800
Democratic	127,614
Prohibition	5,692
Greenback	2,028
Democratic plurality	2,814

STATEMENT OF COUNTY AND TOTAL VOTES OF ALL PARTIES, 1883, 1884, 1886.

Counties (21).	Governor.							President.			
	1886.			1883.				1884.			
	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.	G'b'k.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.	G'b'k.	Pro.
	Howey.	Green.	Fisk.	Dixon.	Abbett.	Urner.	Parsons.	Blaine.	Cleveland.	Butler.	St. John.
Atlantic	2,212	1,885	463	2,040	1,607	86	206	2,439	1,854	54	243
Bergen	3,007	3,542	318	2,736	3,346	19	68	3,688	4,327	63	73
Burlington	5,875	5,552	1,498	5,221	5,200	225	524	6,762	6,384	155	387
Camden	7,747	5,688	979	5,948	5,199	13	450	8,538	6,545	33	465
Cape May	1,038	948	289	737	793	21	203	1,235	1,004	39	121
Cumberland	3,784	3,124	1,878	3,801	3,021	369	80	4,491	3,470	295	549
Essex	16,549	17,465	2,896	17,854	15,557	295	166	21,332	20,117	602	767
Gloucester	3,048	2,564	719	3,053	2,687	144	64	3,418	2,792	93	284
Hudson	11,165	19,539	1,067	12,009	15,293	38	26	16,312	21,637	648	223
Hunterdon	2,893	4,576	993	2,537	4,491	194	493	3,338	5,354	126	490
Mercer	7,182	6,744	798	6,212	6,559	79	161	7,696	7,083	50	279
Middlesex	4,510	5,007	799	4,274	5,055	66	156	5,562	6,149	66	167
Monmouth	5,310	5,294	1,876	5,390	7,113	373	82	6,446	7,552	150	354
Morris	4,348	4,208	907	4,328	3,709	196	385	5,198	4,821	242	446
Ocean	1,754	1,038	305	1,665	1,524	47	8	2,091	1,595	31	57
Passaic	7,056	5,656	796	5,748	5,444	50	156	8,130	6,257	209	184
Salem	2,579	2,436	804	2,594	2,515	69	130	3,022	2,864	42	238
Somerset	2,492	2,696	421	2,522	2,547	27	29	2,927	3,116	21	125
Sussex	1,876	2,601	373	1,723	2,927	157	160	2,218	3,458	59	116
Union	4,664	5,540	647	4,344	4,864	365	86	5,479	6,215	358	166
Warren	2,830	3,836	982	2,311	4,405	127	520	3,044	5,193	120	415
Total	101,919	109,939	19,808	97,047	103,856	2,960	4,153	123,366	127,778	3,456	6,153
Per cent.	44.00	47.45	8.55	46.65	49.93	1.42	2.00	47.16	48.85	1.32	2.34
Plurality	....	8,020	......	......	6,809	.....	.....	....	4,412	.....	.....
Total vote		231,669			208,016				261,537		


LITCHFIELD
HARTFORD
TOLLAND
WINDHAM
MIDDLESEX
NEW LONDON
NEW HAVEN
FAIRFIELD
TOTAL VOTE.
FOR PRES.
MAJ. OR PLUR.
8969 161
11296 684
11937 58
11922 471
2821 435
25963 1236
27141 931
28328 269
4331 379
5176 396
5317 622
5123 519
5853 1725
7149 1502
7494 1716
7936 1390
6047 849
7535 209
7947 453
7502 434
11107 1309
13801 553
14552 1124
14461 794
22472 226
29984 1749
33818 2180
36460 2997
16917 115
21648 1300
24148 1068
25608 674
PROPORTION OF STATE VOTE, 1872-1884.
1872
GRANT(R) 52.46
GREELEY(D) 47.54
1876
TILDEN(D) 51.2
HAYES(R) 48.8
1880
GARFIELD(R) 50.51
HANCOCK(D) 48.51
WEAVER(G) .65
1884
(D) CLEVELAND 48.94
BLAINE(R) 48.01
BUTLER(G) 1.22
ST. JOHN(P) 1.81
EXPLANATION.
1872
1876
1880
1884
1888
Rep. Maj. Pres.
Dem. Maj. Pres.
Can be filled in when returns are completed.
TOTAL VOTE. Total Vote of Counties.
MAJ. OR PLUR. Maj. or Plurality in Counties.
Above the squares: Repub. Governors (the last 4 elections) To the left of squares: Repub. Congressmen 1886.
Above the squares: Dem. Governors (the last 4 elections) To the left of squares: Dem. Congressmen 1886.

POLITICAL MAP OF

CONNECTICUT

1888.

Vote for Representatives in Congress, 1886.

Dist.	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Labor.
	Buck.	Vance.	Hart.	Soper.
1.	14,552	14,898	988	378
	Lewis.	French.	Augur.	Mansfield.
2.	17,402	18,730	1336	1649
	Russell.	Hyde.	Rockwell.	Scattering.
3.	9,366	8,718	1066	20
	Miles.	Granger.	Manchester.	Bingham.
4.	15,914	16,235	1082	791

United States Senators, 1888.

1891.	Orville H. Platt	Meriden.
1893.	Joseph R. Hawley	Hartford.

State Officers, 1888.

Governor	P. C. Lounsbury.
Lieutenant-Governor	James L. Howard.
Secretary of State	L. M. Hubbard.
Treasurer	Alexander Warner.
Comptroller	Thomas Clark.
Sec. State Board of Education	Charles D. Hine.
Adjutant-General	Frederick E. Camp.
Insurance Commissioner	Orsamus R. Fyler.
Sec. Board of Agriculture	T. S. Gold.
State Librarian	Charles J. Hoadly.
Railroad Commissioner	Geo. M. Woodruff.

Analysis of Voting: President, 1872–84.

1872.	Votes.	Per cent.	Maj.
Grant (R.)	50,638	52.46	4758
Greeley (L.)	45,880	47.54	
Scattering	439		
Total	96,957		
1876.			
Tilden (D.)	61,934	51.02	2900
Hayes (R.)	59,034	48.08	
Cooper (G.)	774		
Smith (P.)	378		
Scattering	32		
Total	122,152		
1880.			
Garfield (R.)	67.169	50.51	2656
Hancock (D.)	64,415	48.51	
Weaver (G.)	863	.65	
Dow (P.)	448		
Total	132,797		
1884.			
Cleveland (D)	67,167	48.94	1284
Blaine (R.)	65,893	48.01	
Butler (G)	1,684	1.22	
St. John (P.)	2,489	1.81	
Total	137,233		

Congressmen, 1888.

1. *Robert J. Vance*	New Britain.
2. *Carlos French*	Seymour.
3. Charles A. Russell	Killingly.
4. *Miles T. Granger*	New Canaan.

Vote of the State since 1872.

		Dem.	Rep.	Gr.	Pro.	Plurality.
1872	President	45,880	50,638	....	....	*4758 R.
1874	Governor	46,755	39,973	....	4942	6782 D.
1876	President	61,071	59,034	774	378	2900 D.
1878	Governor	46,385	48,867	8314	1079	2482 R.
1880	President	64,415	67,169	863	448	2656 R.
1882	Governor	59,014	54,853	697	1034	4161 D.
1884	President	67,167	65,893	1684	2489	1284 D.
1884	Governor	67,910	66,275	1379	1636	1636 D.
1886	Governor	58,817	56,920	4687	2792	1897 D.

* Majority.

State Legislature, 1881–1888.

	Senate.				House.				
Year.	Rep.	Dem.		Maj.	Rep.	Dem.	Ind. Gr'b'k.	Maj.	Joint Ballot.
1881	16	5	....	11 R.	166	80	2	84 R.	182 R. 85 D.
1882	17	7	....	10 R.	149	96	2	50 R.	166 R. 103 D.
1883	13	11	....	2 R.	138	110	....	28 R.	151 R. 121 D.
1884	15	9	....	6 R.	155	94	....	61 R.	170 R. 103 D.
1885	17	7	....	10 R.	160	89	....	71 R.	177 R. 96 D.
1886	13	11	....	2 R.	130	119	....	11 R.	143 R. 130 D.
1887	14	10	....	4 R	138	109	Labor. 2	27 R.	152 R. 119 D. 2 L.

Vote for President and Governor, 1880–1886.

Counties, 8.	President.							Governor.			
	1884.				1880.			1884.		1886.	
	Cleveland. *Dem.*	Blaine. *Rep.*	St. John. *Pro.*	Butler. *Gr.*	Hancock. *Dem.*	Garfield. *Rep.*	Weaver. *Gr.*	Waller. *Dem.*	Harrison. *Rep.*	Lounsbury. *Rep.*	Cleveland. *Dem.*
Hartford	13,964	13,695	421	297	12,988	13,919	234	14,195	13,719	11,871	13,126
New Haven	19,319	16,322	448	598	17,893	15,713	212	19,246	16,490	14,087	15,641
New London	6,601	7,395	365	207	6,712	7,945	147	6,760	7,287	6,064	6,198
Windham	2,749	4,139	165	55	2,810	4,417	15	2,787	4,130	11,107	10,756
Fairfield	12,966	12,292	426	242	12,064	11,996	88	13,045	12,312	8,270	2,600
Litchfield	5,912	5,441	310	151	5,886	5,944	107	5,865	5,645	4,956	5,408
Middlesex	3,459	3,893	228	120	3,718	4,171	58	3,497	3,943	3,879	3,048
Tolland	2.197	2,716	136	14	2,344	2,966	7	2,215	2,739	2,188	2,046
Total	67,167	65,893	2489	1684	64,415	67,169	863	67,910	66,275	56,920	58,817
Plurality	1,284					2,656		1,636			1,897
Per cent.	48.94	48.01	1.81	1.22	48.51	50.51	.65	49.30	48.12	46.18	47.72
Scattering						448		3,589		7,505	
Total vote.	137,233				132,797			137,723		123,243	

Recent Vote of the City of New York

	Robinson.	Cornell.	Kelly.	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1879.—Governor	60,556	46,322	43,047	56	14,234 Robinson.
	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	
1880.—President	123,015	81,730	610	26	41,285 *Dem.*
	Edson.	Campbell.	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	
1882.—Mayor	97,802	76,385	2,581	170	21,417 Edson.
	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	
1882.—Governor	124,914	47,785	1,537	584	77,129 *Dem.*
1884.—President	133,157	90,093	3,499	1,031	43,064 *Dem.*

G

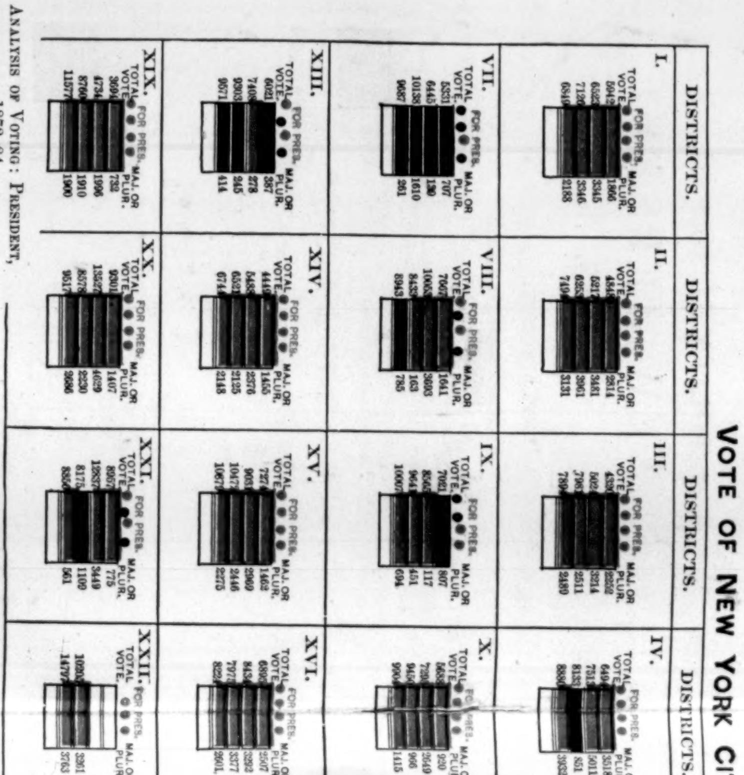
1884.—Mayor

1885.—Governor

1886.—Mayor

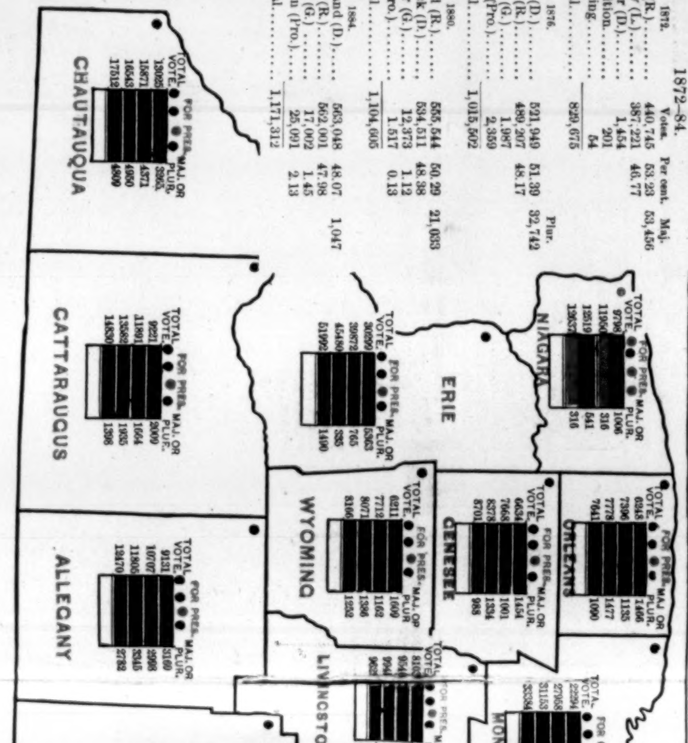
1887.—Secretary of State

VOTE OF NEW YORK CI



Analysis of Voting: President, 1872–84.

1872.	Votes.	Per cent.	Maj.
Grant (R.)	440,745	53.23	53,456
Greeley (L.)	387,221	46.77	
O'Conor (D.)	1,454		
Prohibition	201		
Scattering	54		
Total	829,675		
1876.			Plur.
Tilden (D.)	521,949	51.39	32,742
Hayes (R.)	489,207	48.17	
Cooper (G.)	1.987		
Smith (Pro.)	2,359		
Total	1,015,502		
1880.			
Garfield (R.)	555,544	50.29	21,033
Hancock (D.)	534,511	48.38	
Weaver (G.)	12,373	1.12	
Dow (Pro.)	1.517	0.13	
Total	1,104,605		
1884.			
Cleveland (D.)	563,048	48.07	1,047
Blaine (R.)	562,001	47.98	
Butler (G.)	17,002	1.45	
St. John (Pro.)	25,091	2.13	
Total	1,171,312		


NIAGARA
ORLEANS
ERIE
GENESEE
WYOMING
LIVINGSTO
MON
CHAUTAUQUA
CATTARAUGUS
ALLEGANY
TOTAL VOTE.
FOR PRES.
MAJ. OR PLUR.
13025 3265
15871 4371
16543 4950
17512 4809
9221 2009
11891 1664
13582 1935
14830 1398
9131 3160
10707 2998
11805 3345
12470 2732

Prohibition, Greenback, and Labor Vote, 1884–1887.

	Prohibition.				Greenback.		United Labor.	Union Labor.	Prog. Labor.
County.	1884	1885	1886	1887	1884	1885	1887	1887	1887
Albany	312	445	495	620	983	33	1,470		
Alleghany	1,180	1,086	1,481	1,432	736	100	8		
Broome	458	738	939	1,135	144	96	304		
Cattaraugus	930	857	1,207	1,196	372	99	120		
Cayuga	591	727	1,007	1,024	421	117	560		
Chautauqua	540	902	1,125	1,261	431	143	178		
Chemung	185	215	462	534	613	29	116		
Chenango	506	682	853	813	334	110	12		
Clinton	35	46	20	134	19	10	231		
Columbia	173	242	223	63	36	2	84		
Cortland	375	608	798	636	112	8	22		
Delaware	437	622	836	874	112	36	85		
Dutchess	498	635	691	914	98	9	562		
Erie	725	852	825	1,049	259	71	778		
Essex	65	144	127	274	61	18	50		
Franklin	70	90	29	169	67	8	50		
Fulton	227	358	....	....	38	....	....		
Genesee	386	382	462	460	41	7	62		
Greene	260	307	466	403	182	61	60		
Hamilton	21	35	....	....	3	....	....		
Herkimer	327	338	480	550	57	9	333		
Jefferson	636	812	907	873	33	15	69		
Kings	1,361	1,906	2,207	2,056	2,181	35	15,635		
Lewis	114	260	262	232	14	2	14	Scattering.	
Livingston	375	447	504	558	18	51	4		
Madison	579	663	730	723	86	21	70		
Monroe	1,209	1,217	1,157	1,801	603	43	904		
Montgomery	134	261	210	259	48	2	269		
New York	1,031	1,215	785	1,313	3,499	156	37,377		5889
Niagara	500	531	858	748	69	19	140		
Oneida	894	1,351	1,646	1,384	189	50	276		
Onondaga	601	804	826	1,150	99	5	507		
Ontario	233	299	312	383	127	39	141		
Orange	647	692	830	824	175	39	599		Scattering, 1859.
Orleans	669	753	780	884	68	11	97		
Oswego	560	668	676	659	265	62	733		
Otsego	432	582	789	742	84	43	140		
Putnam	89	145	156	157	4		27		
Queens	201	229	181	342	270	27	1,867		
Rensselaer	416	708	719	1,011	686	21	1,077		
Richmond	89	123	276	390	75	13	528		
Rockland	123	261	288	348	28	....	219		
St. Lawrence	311	477	573	711	20	1	251		
Saratoga	425	552	670	669	92	7	136		
Schenectady	105	195	182	258	41	3	145		
Schoharie	173	374	393	370	37	23	6		
Schuyler	154	204	287	303	111	8	9		
Seneca	119	141	177	246	59	11	121		
Steuben	904	789	786	1,761	587	122	254		
Suffolk	457	500	528	535	53	31	227		
Sullivan	183	231	229	207	232	31	90		
Tioga	401	387	451	496	204	55	98		
Tompkins	267	298	303	298	373	58	76		
Ulster	429	605	593	588	157	5	689		
Warren	123	188	468	433	179	80	23		
Washington	255	416	509	586	115	17	146		
Wayne	433	599	614	756	471	46	19		
Westchester	435	697	888	999	248	27	1,501		
Wyoming	483	477	429	551	53	8	45		
Yates	200	197	222	288	130	34	13		
Total	26,001	30,867	36,414	41,850	17,002	2130	70,065	1022	7748

United States Senato

1891. William M. Evarts ....New
1893. Frank Hiscock ....Syr

Congressmen, 18

1. *Perry Belmont*..........Bab
2. *Felix Campbell*..........Bro
3. Stephen V. White..........Bro
4. *Peter P. Mahoney*..........Bro
5. *Archibald M. Bliss*..........Bro
6. *Amos J. Cummings*..........New
7. *Lloyd S. Bryce*..........New
8. *Timothy J. Campbell*.....New
9. *Samuel S. Cox*..........New
10. *Francis B. Spinola*..........New
11. *Truman A. Merriman*.....New
12. *William Bourke Cockran*. New
13. Ashbel P. Fitch..........New
14. *William G. Stahlnecker*..Yon
15. *Henry Bacon*..........Gosh
16. John H. Ketcham..........Dov
17. Stephen T. Hopkins.....Cats
18. *Edward W. Greenman*...Troy
19. *Charles Tracey*..........Alb
20. George West..........Ball
21. John H. Moffitt..........Cha
22. Abraham H. Parker.....Pots
23. James S. Sherman.......Utic
24. David Wilber..........Milf
25. James J. Belden..........Syra
26. Milton De Lano..........Cana
27. Newton W. Nutting.....Osw
28. Thomas S. Flood..........Elm
29. Ira Davenport..........Bath
30. Charles S. Baker..........Roc
31. John G. Sawyer..........Albi
32. John M. Farquhar.......Buff
33. John B. Weber..........Buff
34. William G. Laidlaw .....Elli

Democrats in *italic*. Republica

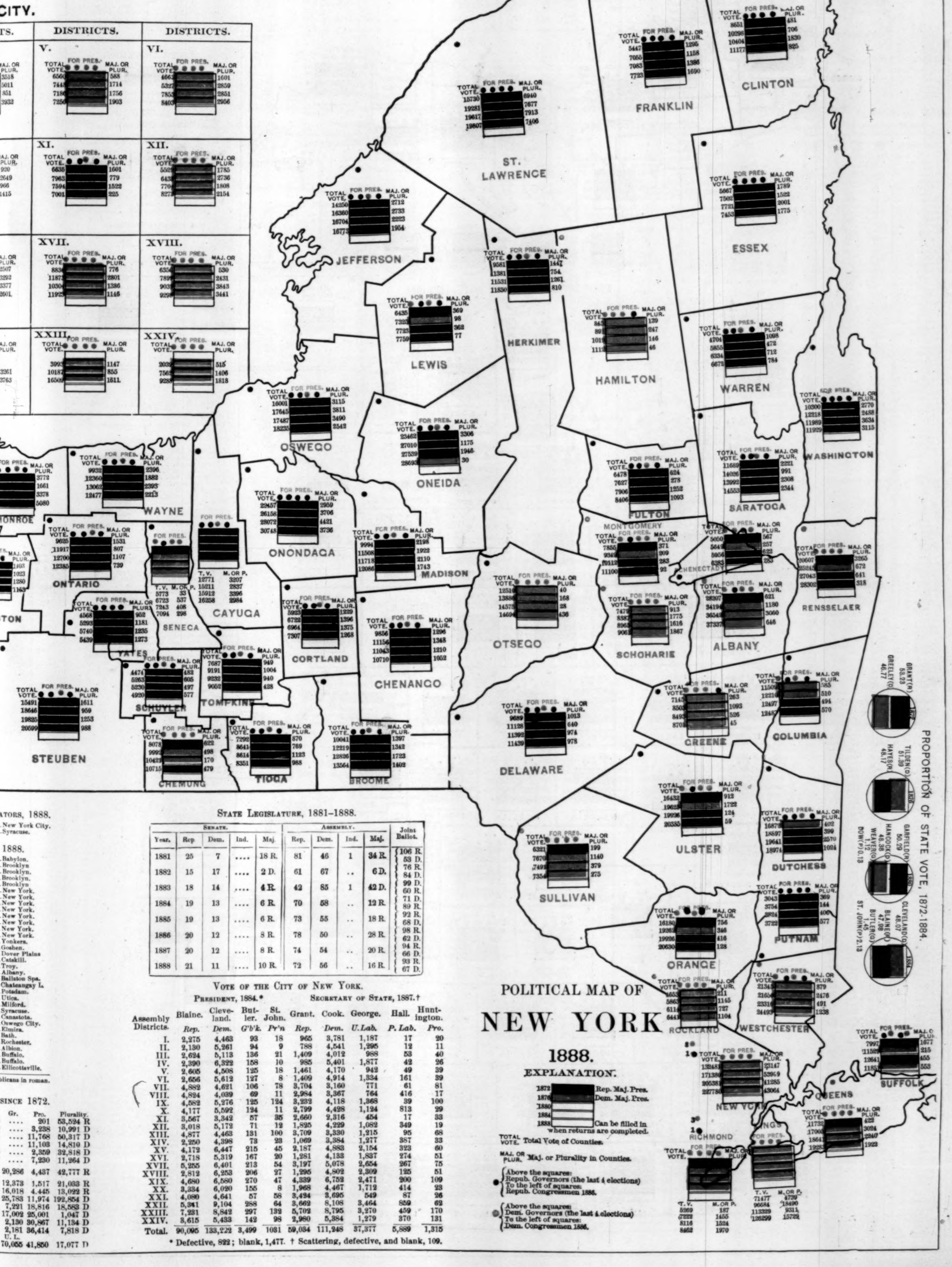
Vote of the State sin

		Dem.	Rep.	G
1872.	Pres.	387,221	440,745	.
1873.	Sec. St.	341,171	330,180	.
1874.	Gov.	416,391	366,074	.
1875.	Sec. St.	390,211	375,401	.
1876.	Pres.	522,043	489,225	.
1877.	Sec. St.	383,062	371,798	.
1879.	Gov.	375,790 Dem. 77,566 Tam.	418,567	20,9
1880.	Pres.	534,511	555,544	12,3
1881.	Sec. St.	403,893	416,915	16,0
1882.	Gov.	535,318	342,464	25,7
1883.	Sec. St.	427,525	446,103	7,9
1884.	Pres.	563,048	562,001	17,0
1885.	Gov.	501,465	490,331	2,1
1886.	Ct. App.	468,455	460,637	2,1 U.
1887.	Sec. St.	469,888	452,811	70,0

ORK.

	Grace, *C. D.*	Gibbs, *Rep.*	Grant, *T. D.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*	
..	96,288	44,386	85,361	501	10,927	Grace.
	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*		
..	123,603	75,364	1,215	156	48,239	*Dem.*
	Dem.	*Rep.*	*U. Lab.*	*Pro.*		
..	90,552	60,435	68,110	582	22,442	Hewitt.
..	111,248	59,034	37,377	1,313	52,214	*Dem.*

CITY.


TS.
DISTRICTS.
DISTRICTS.
V.
VI.
XI.
XII.
XVII.
XVIII.
XXIII.
XXIV.
TOTAL VOTE.
FOR PRES.
MAJ. OR PLUR.
ST. LAWRENCE
FRANKLIN
CLINTON
ESSEX
JEFFERSON
LEWIS
HERKIMER
HAMILTON
WARREN
WASHINGTON
OSWEGO
ONEIDA
FULTON
SARATOGA
MONTGOMERY
SCHENECTADY
RENSSELAER
WAYNE
ONONDAGA
MADISON
ONROE
ONTARIO
SENECA
CAYUGA
T. V.
M. OR P.
OTSEGO
SCHOHARIE
ALBANY
TON
YATES
CORTLAND
CHENANGO
COLUMBIA
SCHUYLER
TOMPKINS
GREENE
STEUBEN
CHEMUNG
TIOGA
BROOME
DELAWARE
ULSTER
DUTCHESS
SULLIVAN
PUTNAM
ORANGE
ROCKLAND
WESTCHESTER
SUFFOLK
NEW YORK
QUEENS
RICHMOND
KINGS
PROPORTION OF STATE VOTE, 1872-1884.
GRANT(R) 53.23
GREELEY(D) 46.77
1872
TILDEN(D) 51.39
HAYES(R) 48.17
1876
GARFIELD(R) 50.29
HANCOCK(D) 48.38
WEAVER(G) 1.12
DOW(P) 0.13
1880
CLEVELAND(D) 48.07
BLAINE(R) 47.98
BUTLER(G) 1.45
ST. JOHN(P) 2.13
1884

ATORS, 1888.

.New York City.
.Syracuse.

1888.

.Babylon.
.Brooklyn
.Brooklyn.
.Brooklyn.
.Brooklyn
.New York.
.New York.
.New York.
.New York.
.New York.
.New York.
New York.
New York.
Yonkers.
Goshen.
Dover Plains
Catskill.
Troy.
Albany.
Ballston Spa.
Chateaugay L.
Potsdam.
Utica.
Milford.
Syracuse.
Canastota.
Oswego City.
Elmira.
Bath.
Rochester.
Albion.
Buffalo.
Buffalo.
Ellicottsville.

blicans in roman.

SINCE 1872.

Gr.	Pro.	Plurality.
....	201	53,524 R
....	3,238	10,991 D
....	11,768	50,317 D
....	11,103	14,810 D
....	2,359	32,818 D
....	7,230	11,264 D
20,286	4,437	42,777 R
12,373	1,517	21,033 R
16,018	4.445	13,022 R
25,783	11,974	192,854 D
7,221	18,816	18,583 D
17,002	25,001	1,047 D
2,130	30,867	11,134 D
2,181	36,414	7,818 D
U. L.		
70,055	41,850	17,077 D

State Legislature, 1881–1888.

	Senate.				Assembly.				
Year.	Rep	Dem.	Ind.	Maj.	Rep.	Dem.	Ind.	Maj.	Joint Ballot.
1881	25	7	....	18 R.	81	46	1	34 R.	106 R. 53 D.
1882	15	17	....	2 D.	61	67	..	6 D.	76 R. 84 D.
1883	18	14	....	4 R.	42	85	1	42 D.	99 D. 60 R.
1884	19	13	....	6 R.	70	58	..	12 R.	71 D. 89 R.
1885	19	13	....	6 R.	73	55	..	18 R.	92 R. 68 D.
1886	20	12	....	8 R.	78	50	..	28 R.	98 R. 62 D.
1887	20	12	....	8 R.	74	54	..	20 R.	94 R. 66 D.
1888	21	11	....	10 R.	72	56	..	16 R.	93 R. 67 D.

Vote of the City of New York.

	President, 1884.*				Secretary of State, 1887.†				
Assembly Districts.	Blaine. *Rep.*	Cleveland. *Dem.*	Butler. *G'b'k.*	St. John. *Pr'n*	Grant. *Rep.*	Cook. *Dem.*	George. *U. Lab.*	Hall. *P. Lab.*	Huntington. *Pro.*
I.	2,275	4,463	93	18	965	3,781	1,187	17	20
II.	2,130	5,261	94	9	788	4,541	1,295	12	11
III.	2,624	5,113	136	21	1,409	4,012	988	53	40
IV.	2,390	6,322	158	10	985	5,401	1,877	42	26
V.	2,605	4,508	125	18	1,461	4,170	942	49	39
VI.	2,656	5,612	127	8	1,409	4,914	1,334	161	39
VII.	4,882	4,621	106	78	3,704	3,160	771	61	81
VIII.	4,824	4,039	69	11	2,984	3,367	764	416	17
IX.	4,582	5,276	125	124	3,232	4,118	1,368	39	100
X.	4,177	5,592	124	11	2,799	4,428	1,124	813	29
XI.	3,567	3,342	57	35	2,660	2,316	454	17	33
XII.	3,018	5,172	71	12	1,825	4,229	1,082	349	19
XIII.	4,877	4,463	131	100	3,709	3,330	1,215	95	68
XIV.	2,250	4,398	73	23	1,069	3,384	1,277	387	33
XV.	4,172	6,447	215	45	2,187	4,883	2,154	323	60
XVI.	2,718	5,319	167	20	1,281	4,133	1,837	274	51
XVII.	5,255	6,401	213	54	3,197	5,078	2,654	267	75
XVIII.	2,812	6,253	206	27	1,295	4,802	2,309	125	51
XIX.	4,680	6,580	270	47	4,339	6,752	2,471	200	109
XX.	3,334	6,020	155	8	1,968	4,467	1,712	414	23
XXI.	4,080	4,641	57	58	3,424	3,695	549	87	26
XXII.	5,341	9,104	288	64	3,662	8,108	3,464	859	62
XXIII.	7,231	8,842	297	132	5,702	8,795	3,270	459	170
XXIV.	3,615	5,433	142	98	2,980	5,384	1,279	370	131
Total.	90,095	133,222	3,499	1031	59,034	111,248	37,377	5,889	1,315

* Defective, 822; blank, 1,477. † Scattering, defective, and blank, 109.

POLITICAL MAP OF NEW YORK

1888.

EXPLANATION.

1872	■	Rep. Maj. Pres.
1876	■	Dem. Maj. Pres.
1880	☐	
1884	☐	
1888	☐	Can be filled in when returns are completed.

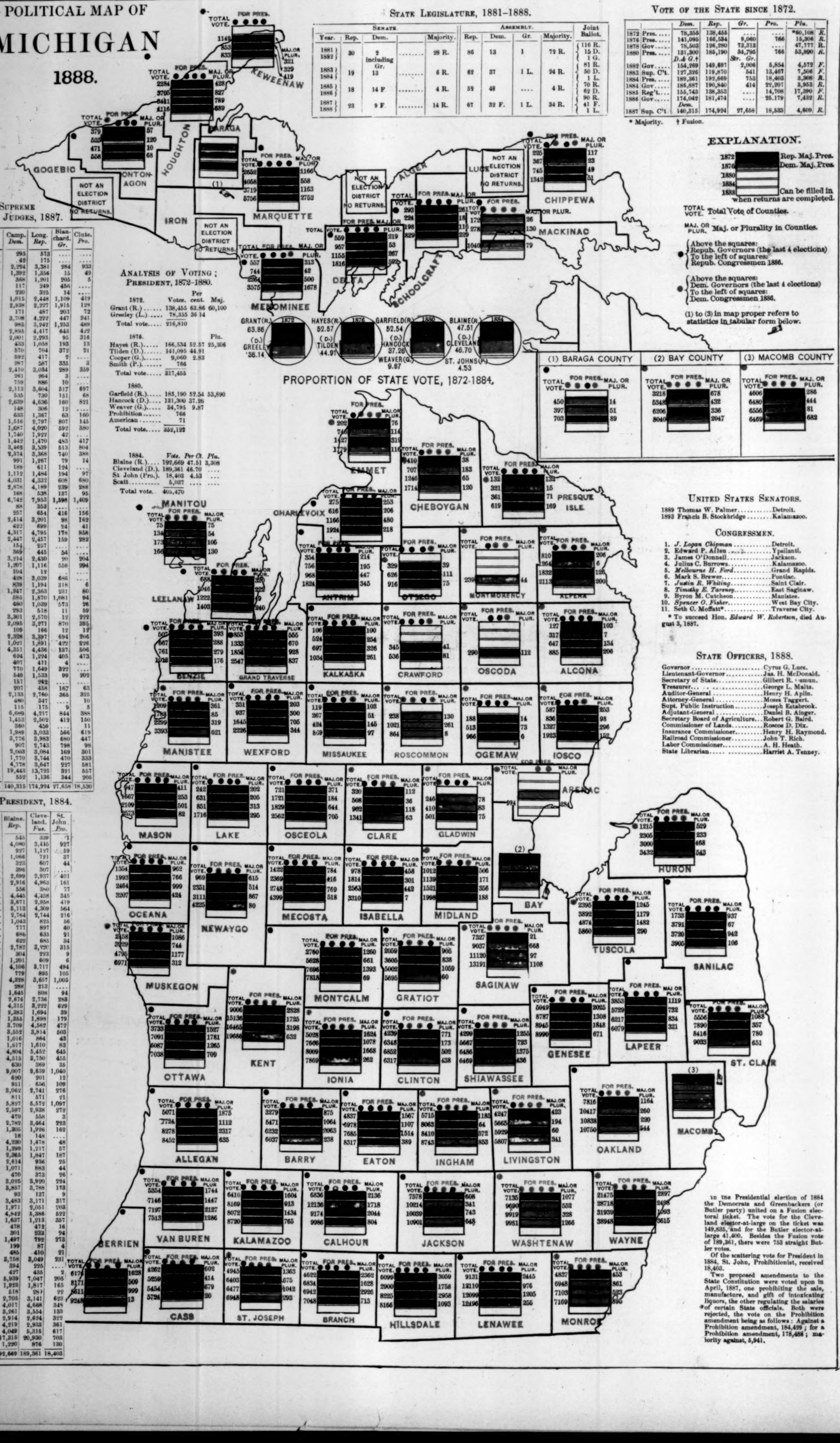
TOTAL VOTE. Total Vote of Counties.

MAJ. OR PLUR. Maj. or Plurality in Counties.

● Above the squares: Repub. Governors (the last 4 elections) To the left of squares: Repub. Congressmen 1886.

● Above the squares: Dem. Governors (the last 4 elections) To the left of squares: Dem. Congressmen 1886.

POLITICAL MAP OF MICHIGAN 1888.


KEWEENAW
HOUGHTON
BARAGA
GOGEBIC
ONTONAGON
IRON
MARQUETTE
NOT AN ELECTION DISTRICT NO RETURNS.
ALGER
LUCE
CHIPPEWA
MACKINAC
SCHOOLCRAFT
DELTA
MENOMINEE
MANITOU
EMMET
CHEBOYGAN
PRESQUE ISLE
CHARLEVOIX
LEELANAW
ANTRIM
OTSEGO
MONTMORENCY
ALPENA
BENZIE
GRAND TRAVERSE
KALKASKA
CRAWFORD
OSCODA
ALCONA
MANISTEE
WEXFORD
MISSAUKEE
ROSCOMMON
OGEMAW
IOSCO
ARENAC
MASON
LAKE
OSCEOLA
CLARE
GLADWIN
HURON
OCEANA
NEWAYGO
MECOSTA
ISABELLA
MIDLAND
BAY
TUSCOLA
SANILAC
MUSKEGON
MONTCALM
GRATIOT
SAGINAW
KENT
OTTAWA
IONIA
CLINTON
SHIAWASSEE
GENESEE
LAPEER
ST. CLAIR
MACOMB
ALLEGAN
BARRY
EATON
INGHAM
LIVINGSTON
OAKLAND
VAN BUREN
KALAMAZOO
CALHOUN
JACKSON
WASHTENAW
WAYNE
BERRIEN
CASS
ST. JOSEPH
BRANCH
HILLSDALE
LENAWEE
MONROE
TOTAL VOTE.
FOR PRES.
MAJ. OR PLUR.
GRANT (R.) 63.86
(L.) GREELEY 36.14
HAYES (R.) 52.57
(D.) TILDEN 44.91
GARFIELD (R.) 52.54
(D.) HANCOCK 37.26
WEAVER (G.) 9.87
BLAINE (R.) 47.51
(D.) CLEVELAND 46.70
ST. JOHN (P.) 4.53
1872
1876
1880
1884
PROPORTION OF STATE VOTE, 1872-1884.
(1) BARAGA COUNTY
(2) BAY COUNTY
(3) MACOMB COUNTY

State Legislature, 1881–1888.

Senate					Assembly				Joint Ballot.
Year.	Rep.	Dem.		Majority.	Rep.	Dem.	Gr.	Majority.	
1881 1882	30	2 including Gr.	....	28 R.	86	13	1	72 R.	116 R. 15 D. 1 G.
1883 1884	19	13	....	6 R.	62	37	1 L.	24 R.	81 R. 50 D. 1 L.
1885 1886	18	14 F.	....	4 R.	52	48	....	4 R.	70 R. 62 D.
1887 1888	23	9 F.	....	14 R.	67	32 F.	1 L.	34 R.	90 R. 41 F. 1 L.

Vote of the State since 1872.

		Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*	
1872	Pres.	78,355	138,455	....	....	*60,108	*R.*
1876	Pres.	141,095	166,534	9,060	766	15,206	*R.*
1878	Gov	78,503	126,280	73,313	....	47,777	R.
1880	Pres.	131,300	185,190	34,795	766	53,890	*R.*
		D.& G.†		*Str. Gr.*			
1882	Gov	154,269	149,697	2,006	5,854	4,572	*F.*
1883	Sup. C't.	127,326	119,870	541	13,467	7,506	*F.*
1884	Pres.	189,361	192,669	753	18,403	3,308	*R.*
1884	Gov	186,887	190,840	414	22,207	3,953	*R.*
1885	Reg't. ...	155,743	138,353	....	14,708	17,390	*F.*
1886	Gov	174,042	181,474	....	25.179	7,432	*R.*
		Dem.					
1887	Sup. C't	140,315	174,924	27,658	18,533	4,609	*R.*

* Majority. † Fusion.

EXPLANATION.

1872 Rep. Maj. Pres.
1876 Dem. Maj. Pres.
1880
1884
1888 Can be filled in when returns are completed.

TOTAL VOTE. Total Vote of Counties.

MAJ. OR PLUR. Maj. or Plurality in Counties.

● Above the squares: Repub. Governors (the last 4 elections) To the left of squares: Repub. Congressmen 1886.

● Above the squares: Dem. Governors (the last 4 elections) To the left of squares: Dem. Congressmen 1886.

(1) to (3) in map proper refers to statistics in tabular form below.

Analysis of Voting; President, 1872–1880.

1872.	Votes.	Per cent.	Maj.
Grant (R.)	138,455	63.86	60,100
Greeley (L.)	78,355	36 14	
Total vote.....	216,810		
1876.			Plu.
Hayes (R.).....	166,534	52.57	25,306
Tilden (D.)......	141,095	44.91	
Cooper (G.)......	9,060	2.83	
Smith (P.)......	766		
Total vote.....	317,455		
1880.			
Garfield (R.).....	185,190	52.54	53,890
Hancock (D.)....	131,300	37.26	
Weaver (G.)....	34,795	9.87	
Prohibition	766		
American	71		
Total vote.....	352,122		

1884.	*Vote.*	*Per Ct.*	*Plu.*
Blaine (R.)....	192,669	47.51	3,308
Cleveland (D.).	189,361	46.70	....
St John (Pro.).	18,403	4.53	...
Scatt..........	5,037	....	....
Total vote..	405,470		

Vote for Supreme Court Judges, 1887.

Counties (83).	Camp. *Dem.*	Long. *Rep.*	Blanchard. *Gr.*	Clute. *Pro.*
Alcona..........	295	573	....	....
Alger	42	175	....	....
Allegan	2,224	3,381	284	933
Alpena.	1,392	1,356	15	49
Antrim.........	368	1,201	205	5
Arenac	117	249	456	....
Baraga.........	230	325	14	....
Barry	1,015	2,448	1,109	419
Bay	2,938	2,227	1,915	128
Benzie	171	487	203	72
Berrien	3,708	4,222	447	241
Branch	985	3,242	1,253	489
Calhoun.......	2,895	4,417	643	427
Cass	2,001	2,293	95	316
Charlevoix	433	1,058	193	13
Cheboygan	570	704	372	21
Chippewa	592	417	2	....
Clare	287	587	335	3
Clinton........	2,410	3,034	289	359
Crawford......	261	264	3	....
Delta	759	886	10	....
Eaton..... ...	2,113	3,604	517	697
Emmett	535	730	151	68
Genesee	2,639	4,636	160	821
Gladwin	148	306	12	....
Grand Traverse	633	1,367	63	160
Gratiot	1,516	2,797	807	145
Hillsdale.....	1,687	4,020	592	380
Houghton	1,740	1,922	42	....
Huron	1,442	1,470	483	417
Ingham......	3,462	3,539	513	804
Ionia	2,374	3,368	740	388
Iosco..........	991	1,267	79	14
Iron..........	189	611	124	....
Isabella	1,112	1,484	194	97
Jackson	4,031	4,332	608	680
Kalamazoo	2,878	4,189	239	288
Kalkaska......	168	538	137	95
Kent	6,742	7,953	1,598	1,409
Keweenaw	88	353	....	....
Lake..........	257	654	416	156
Lapeer	2,414	3,201	98	162
Leelanaw	422	699	24	41
Lenawee......	4,317	4,795	178	858
Livingston.....	2,447	2,457	159	282
Luce	154	257	....	....
Mackinac......	369	445	54	....
Macomb.......	3,214	2,430	20	204
Manistee	1,207	1,116	558	294
Manitou.......	104	12	.	....
Marquette. ...	428	3,039	686	....
Mason	839	1,194	318	6
Mecosta	1,947	2,363	231	80
Menominee	585	1,870	1,081	94
Midland	460	1,039	573	26
Missaukee	293	518	11	59
Monroe	3,301	2,570	12	222
Montcalm	2,095	3,271	870	395
Montmorency .	109	166	12	12
Muskegon.....	2,328	3,397	694	206
Newaygo	1,021	1,891	422	226
Oakland.......	4,351	4,436	137	506
Oceana	624	1,224	405	473
Ogemaw	407	411	4	....
Ontonagon	770	1,649	322	....
Osceola	540	1,533	99	202
Oscoda	157	242	....	....
Otsego.......	207	458	167	63
Ottawa........	2,133	2,760	365	325
Presque Isle...	480	347	....	10
Roscommon....	115	175	9	5
Saginaw	6,689	4,217	844	388
Sanilac........	1,453	2,502	412	150
Schoolcraft	360	459	....	11
Shiawassee	1,989	3,033	566	619
St. Clair.......	3,776	3,983	680	447
St. Joseph.	907	2,743	798	98
Tuscola........	2,003	3,084	169	301
Van Buren	1,770	3,744	470	333
Washtenaw....	4,778	3,647	227	581
Wayne........	19,443	13,725	321	557
Wexford	552	1,136	344	205
Total	140,315	174,994	27,658	18,530

Vote for President, 1884.

Counties—79.	Blaine. *Rep.*	Cleveland. *Fus.*	St. John. *Pro.*
Alcona	545	339	1
Allegan	4,080	3,445	927
Alpena	927	1,127	59
Antrim.......	1,066	721	37
Arenac........	323	607	44
Baraga........	396	307	....
Barry	2,699	2,937	401
Bay	2,916	4,963	161
Benzie	556	380	77
Berrien.......	4,445	4,458	345
Branch	3,671	2,958	419
Calhoun	5,113	4,309	564
Cass.	2,764	2,744	216
Charlevoix ...	1,043	825	56
Cheboygan....	777	897	40
Chippewa.....	686	635	21
Clare	622	685	34
Clinton.......	2,782	3,220	315
Crawford	204	223	9
Delta	1,201	609	6
Eaton	4,106	3,717	494
Emmett	779	895	105
Genesee......	4,228	3,657	1,005
Gladwin......	288	213	....
Gd. Traverse..	1,645	808	94
Gratiot.	2,676	2,736	283
Hillsdale......	4,315	3,222	629
Houghton.....	2,283	1,694	39
Huron........	1,355	1,898	179
Ingham.......	3,709	4,562	472
Ionia.........	3,552	3,814	508
Iosco	1,016	864	43
Isabella.......	1,617	1,610	83
Jackson	4,804	5,452	645
Kalamazoo ...	4,515	3,750	455
Kalkaska.	630	369	35
Kent.........	9,007	9,639	1,040
Keweenaw ...	690	201	12
Lake.........	951	656	109
Lapeer	3,062	2,741	276
Leelanaw.....	811	571	21
Lenawee......	5,827	5,572	1,097
Livingston....	2,597	2,938	272
Mackinac.....	479	558	3
Macomb......	2,782	3,464	223
Manistee	1,305	1,926	162
Manitou......	18	148	....
Marquette. ...	4,230	1,478	48
Mason........	1,299	1,217	57
Mecosta	2,365	1,847	187
Menominee....	2,614	936	25
Midland	1,071	883	44
Missaukee	470	373	26
Monroe	3,025	3,920	224
Montcalm	3,857	3,788	173
Montmorency.	93	137	9
Muskegon	3,483	3,171	317
Newaygo.....	1,971	2,051	203
Oakland......	4,842	5,386	522
Oceana.	1,637	1,213	357
Ogemaw	478	472	16
Ontonagon . ..	301	233	24
Osceola	1,497	792	273
Oscoda	199	87	4
Otsego........	485	410	21
Ottawa.......	3,758	3,049	231
Presque Isle ..	394	225	....
Roscommon ..	427	435	2
Saginaw......	5,939	7,047	205
Sanilac.......	1,923	1,817	165
Schoolcraft ...	518	283	22
Shiawassee ...	2,705	3,141	623
St. Clair.. ...	4,017	4,668	348
St. Joseph....	3,261	3,554	133
Tuscola.......	2,914	2,624	322
Van Buren....	4,219	2,933	361
Washtenaw ..	4,049	5,315	617
Wayne.	17,315	20,930	708
Wexford......	1,220	876	130
Total	192,669	189,361	18,403

United States Senators.

1889	Thomas W. Palmer............	Detroit.
1893	Francis B. Stockbridge	Kalamazoo.

Congressmen.

1.	*J. Logan Chipman*	Detroit.
2.	Edward P. Allen	Ypsilanti.
3.	James O'Donnell................	Jackson.
4.	Julius C. Burrows................	Kalamazoo.
5.	*Melbourne H. Ford*............	Grand Rapids.
6.	Mark S. Brewer..................	Pontiac.
7.	*Justin R. Whiting*..............	Saint Clair.
8.	*Timothy E. Tarsney*............	East Saginaw.
9.	Byron M. Cutcheon.............	Manistee.
10.	*Spencer O. Fisher*..............	West Bay City.
11.	Seth C. Moffatt*................	Traverse City.

* To succeed Hon. *Edward W. Robertson*, died August 3, 1887.

State Officers, 1888.

Governor	Cyrus G. Luce.
Lieutenant-Governor	Jas. H. McDonald.
Secretary of State................	Gilbert R. Osmun.
Treasurer.........................	George L. Maltz.
Auditor-General	Henry H. Aplin.
Attorney-General	Moses Taggert.
Supt. Public Instruction	Joseph Estabrook.
Adjutant-General	Daniel B. Ainger.
Secretary Board of Agriculture...	Robert G. Baird.
Commissioner of Lands...........	Roscoe D. Dix.
Insurance Commissioner..........	Henry H. Raymond.
Railroad Commissioner...........	John T. Rich.
Labor Commissioner..............	A. H. Heath.
State Librarian.....	Harriet A. Tenney.

In the Presidential election of 1884 the Democrats and Greenbackers (or Butler party) united on a Fusion electoral ticket. The vote for the Cleveland elector-at-large on the ticket was 149,835, and for the Butler elector-at-large 41,400. Besides the Fusion vote of 189,361, there were 753 straight Butler votes.

Of the scattering vote for President in 1884, St. John, Prohibitionist, received 18,403.

Two proposed amendments to the State Constitution were voted upon in April, 1887, one prohibiting the sale, manufacture, and gift of intoxicating liquors, the other regulating the salaries of certain State officials. Both were rejected, the vote on the Prohibition amendment being as follows: Against a Prohibition amendment, 184,429; for a Prohibition amendment, 178,488; majority against, 5,941.

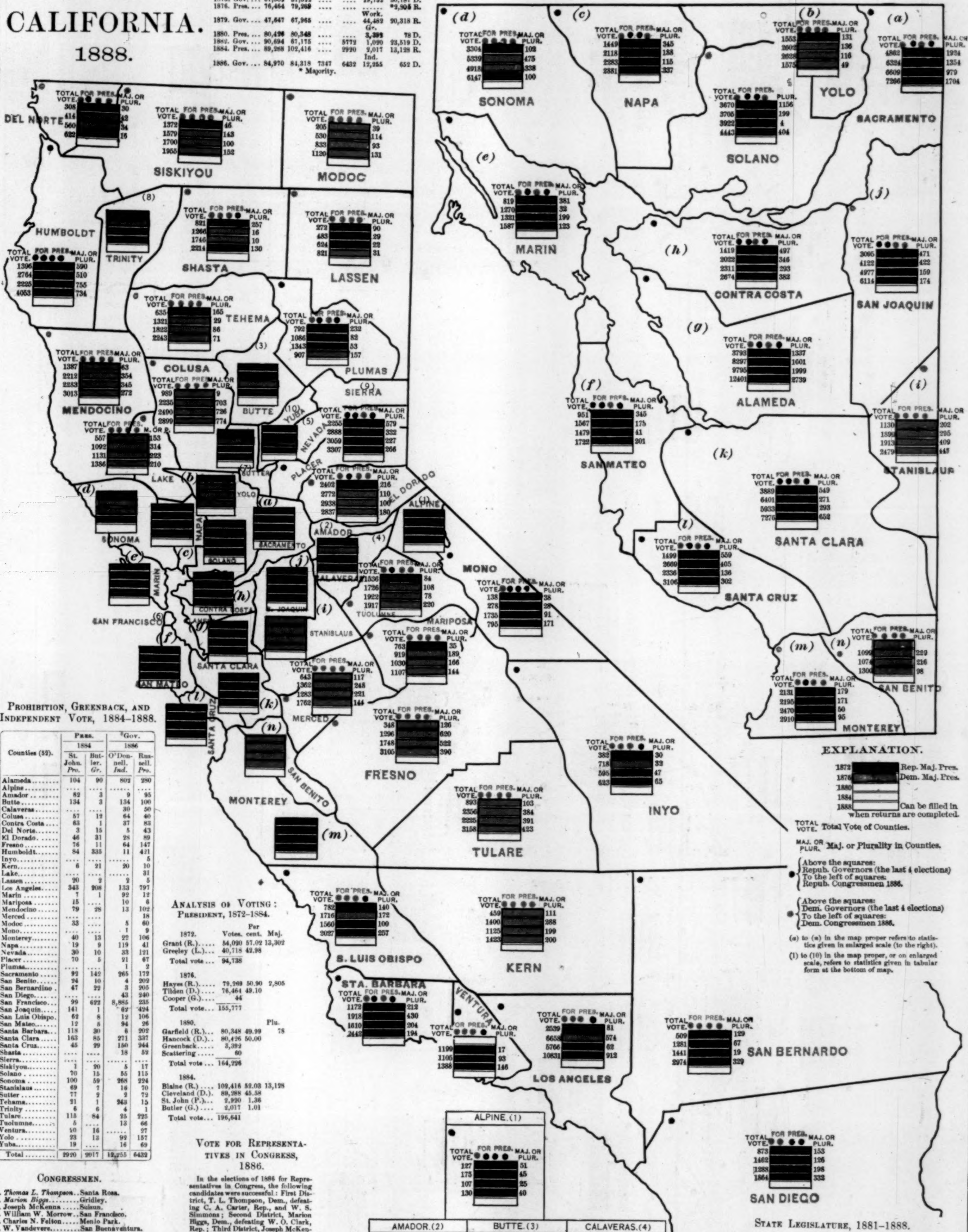
POLITICAL MAP OF CALIFORNIA.

1888.

Vote of the State since 1872.

	Dem.	Rep.	Amer.	Pro.	Ind.	Plurality.
1872. Pres. ...	40,718	54,020	....	....	....	*13,302 R.
1875. Gov. ...	61,509	31,322	....	....	29,752	30,187 D.
1876. Pres. ...	76,464	79,269	....	....	....	*2,805 R.
1879. Gov. ...	47,647	67,965	....	....	Work. 44,482	20,318 R.
1880. Pres. ...	80,426	80,348	....	....	Gr. 3,392	78 D.
1882. Gov. ...	90,694	67,175	....	5772	1,020	23,519 D.
1884. Pres. ...	89,288	102,416	....	2920	2,017	13,128 R.
1886. Gov. ...	84,970	84,318	7347	6432	Ind. 12,255	652 D.

* Majority.


DEL NORTE
308 414 560 622
30 42 34 16
SISKIYOU
1372 1579 1700 1955
46 143 100 152
MODOC
205 530 833 1120
39 114 93 131
HUMBOLDT
1396 2764 2225 4053
590 510 755 734
TRINITY (8)
SHASTA
821 1266 1746 2214
257 16 10 130
LASSEN
272 483 624 821
90 29 22 31
TEHAMA
635 1321 1822 2243
165 29 86 71
PLUMAS
792 1086 1343 907
232 82 53 157
MENDOCINO
1387 2212 2283 3013
63 354 345 272
COLUSA
989 2235 2490 2899
9 703 726 774
BUTTE (3)
SIERRA (9)
YUBA (10)
NEVADA (5)
PLACER
2255 2888 3050 3307
579 332 227 266
LAKE
557 1092 1131 1386
153 313 223 210
SUTTER (7)
EL DORADO
2402 2772 2938 2837
216 110 100 180
ALPINE (1)
AMADOR (2)
CALAVERAS (4)
TUOLUMNE
1536 1796 1922 1917
84 108 78 220
YOLO (b)
SONOMA (d)
NAPA (c)
SACRAMENTO (a)
SOLANO
MARIN (e)
SAN FRANCISCO (6)
CONTRA COSTA (h)
SAN JOAQUIN (j)
ALAMEDA (g)
SAN MATEO (f)
STANISLAUS (i)
SANTA CLARA (k)
SANTA CRUZ (l)
SAN BENITO (n)
MONTEREY (m)
MERCED
643 1362 1283 1762
117 258 231 144
MARIPOSA
763 919 1030 1107
35 189 166 144
MONO
138 278 1735 795
38 29 91 171
FRESNO
348 1296 1748 3105
136 620 522 390
INYO
382 718 595 623
30 32 47 65
TULARE
893 2356 2225 3158
103 384 391 423
S. LUIS OBISPO
782 1716 1560 2027
140 172 100 257
KERN
459 1400 1125 1423
111 288 199 200
STA. BARBARA
1172 1918 1610 2442
212 430 204 194
VENTURA
1199 1105 1388
17 93 146
LOS ANGELES
2539 6658 5766 10831
81 574 62 912
SAN BERNARDO
509 1281 1441 2974
129 67 19 329
SAN DIEGO
873 1462 1288 1864
153 126 198 332
(d) SONOMA
3304 5339 4918 6147
102 475 338 100
(c) NAPA
1449 2118 2283 2381
345 188 115 337
(b) YOLO
1553 2602 2638 1575
131 136 116 49
(a) SACRAMENTO
4862 6324 6609 7266
1924 1354 979 1704
SOLANO
3670 3705 3922 4443
1156 199 4 404
(e) MARIN
819 1270 1331 1587
381 32 199 123
(j) SAN JOAQUIN
3095 4122 4977 6114
471 422 159 174
(h) CONTRA COSTA
1419 2022 2311 2674
497 346 292 382
(g) ALAMEDA
3793 8297 9795 12401
1337 1601 1999 2739
(f) SAN MATEO
951 1567 1479 1722
245 175 41 201
(i) STANISLAUS
1130 1599 1913 2479
202 235 109 443
(k) SANTA CLARA
3889 6401 5933 7270
549 271 293 652
(l) SANTA CRUZ
1499 2669 2336 3106
559 405 136 302
(n) SAN BENITO
1099 1074 1300
229 216 98
(m) MONTEREY
2131 2195 2470 2910
179 171 50 95
ALPINE. (1)
127 175 107 130
51 45 25 40
TOTAL VOTE.
FOR PRES.
MAJ. OR PLUR.

EXPLANATION.

- 1872 — Rep. Maj. Pres.
- 1876 — Dem. Maj. Pres.
- 1880
- 1884
- 1888 — Can be filled in when returns are completed.

TOTAL VOTE. Total Vote of Counties.

MAJ. OR PLUR. Maj. or Plurality in Counties.

● Above the squares: Repub. Governors (the last 4 elections) To the left of squares: Repub. Congressmen 1886.

● Above the squares: Dem. Governors (the last 4 elections) To the left of squares: Dem. Congressmen 1886.

(a) to (n) in the map proper refers to statistics given in enlarged scale (to the right).

(1) to (10) in the map proper, or on enlarged scale, refers to statistics given in tabular form at the bottom of map.

Prohibition, Greenback, and Independent Vote, 1884–1888.

Counties (52).	Pres. 1884 St. John. *Pro.*	Pres. 1884 Butler. *Gr.*	Gov. 1886 O'Donnell. *Ind.*	Gov. 1886 Russell. *Pro.*
Alameda	104	90	802	280
Alpine	....	....	....	....
Amador	82	3	9	95
Butte	134	3	134	100
Calaveras	....	....	30	50
Colusa	57	12	64	40
Contra Costa	63	1	37	83
Del Norte	3	15	5	43
El Dorado	46	31	28	89
Fresno	76	11	64	147
Humboldt	84	335	11	421
Inyo	....	....	....	5
Kern	6	21	20	10
Lake	....	....	....	31
Lassen	20	2	2	5
Los Angeles	343	208	133	797
Marin	7	1	92	12
Mariposa	15	....	10	6
Mendocino	79	28	13	102
Merced	....	....		18
Modoc	33	....	5	60
Mono	....	....	1	9
Monterey	40	13	22	106
Napa	19	9	119	41
Nevada	30	10	33	121
Placer	70	5	21	67
Plumas	....	....	1	2
Sacramento	92	142	265	172
San Benito	24	10	4	202
San Bernardino	47	22	3	205
San Diego	....	....	43	240
San Francisco	99	622	8,885	235
San Joaquin	141	1	62	424
San Luis Obispo	62	8	12	106
San Mateo	12	5	94	26
Santa Barbara	118	30	6	202
Santa Clara	163	85	271	337
Santa Cruz	45	29	150	244
Shasta	....	....	18	52
Sierra	....	....	....	....
Siskiyou	1	20	5	17
Solano	70	15	55	115
Sonoma	100	59	268	224
Stanislaus	69	7	16	70
Sutter	77	2	2	72
Tehama	21	1	243	15
Trinity	6	6	4	1
Tulare	115	84	25	225
Tuolumne	5	....	13	66
Ventura	20	16	....	27
Yolo	23	13	92	157
Yuba	19	....	16	69
Total	2920	2017	12,255	6432

Analysis of Voting: President, 1872–1884.

	Votes.	Per cent.	Maj.
1872.			
Grant (R.)	54,020	57.02	13,302
Greeley (L.)	40,718	42.98	
Total vote	94,738		
1876.			
Hayes (R.)	79,269	50.90	2,805
Tilden (D.)	76,464	49.10	
Cooper (G.)	44		
Total vote	155,777		
1880.			Plu.
Garfield (R.)	80,348	49.99	78
Hancock (D.)	80,426	50.00	
Greenback	3,392		
Scattering	60		
Total vote	164,226		
1884.			
Blaine (R.)	109,416	52.03	13,128
Cleveland (D.)	89,288	45.58	
St. John (P.)	2,920	1.36	
Butler (G.)	2,017	1.01	
Total vote	196,641		

Vote for Representatives in Congress, 1886.

In the elections of 1886 for Representatives in Congress, the following candidates were successful: First District, T. L. Thompson, Dem., defeating C. A. Carter, Rep., and W. S. Simmons; Second District, Marion Biggs, Dem., defeating W. O. Clark, Rep.; Third District, Joseph McKenna, Rep., defeating Henry C. Pike, Dem., and W. W. Smith; Fourth District, W. W. Morrow, Rep., defeating Frank McCoppin, Dem., and Charles A. Sumner; Fifth District, Charles N. Felton, Rep., defeating Frank J. Sullivan, Dem., and A. E. Redstone; Sixth District, William Vandevere, Rep., defeating John G. Lynch, Dem., and W. A. Harris.

Congressmen.

. *Thomas L. Thompson*..Santa Rosa.
. *Marion Biggs*.........Gridley.
. Joseph McKenna .....Suisun.
. William W. Morrow..San Francisco.
. Charles N. Felton.....Menlo Park.
. W. Vandevere.........San Buenaventura.

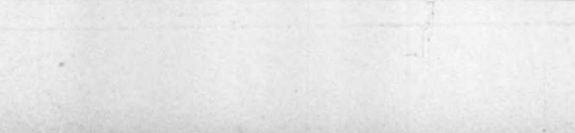
State Officers.

overnor................R. W. Waterman.
ieutenant-Governor ....Vacant.
ecretary of State.......W. C. Hendricks.
reasurer...............Adam Herold.
omptroller ....John P. Dunn.
upt. of Pub. Instruct'n.Ira G. Hoitt.
ttorney-General ....George A. Johnson.
urveyor-General ....Theodore Reichert.
tate Librarian ....T. H. Wallis.
ailroad Comm'nr's ..A. Abbott. / P. J. White. / James W. Rea.

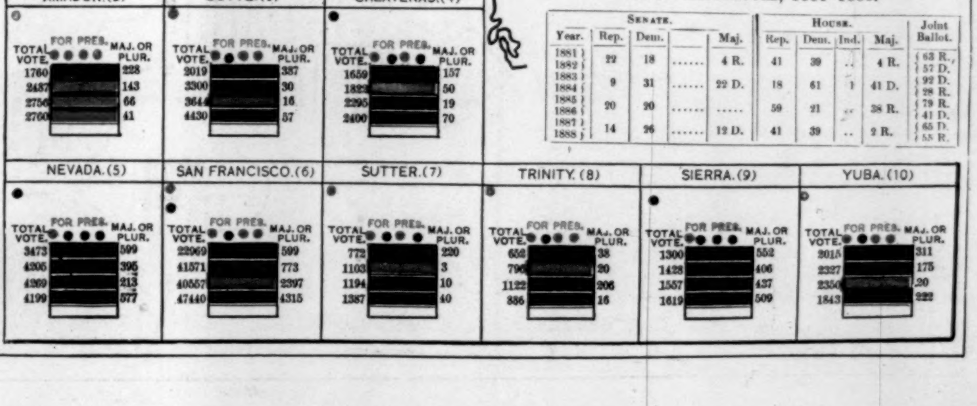
United States Senators.

1891 Leland Stanford.San Francisco.
1893 *George Hearst*...San Francisco.

PROPORTION OF STATE VOTE, 1872-1884.



State Legislature, 1881–1888.

Year.	Senate. Rep.	Senate. Dem.	Senate.	Senate. Maj.	House. Rep.	House. Dem.	House. Ind.	House. Maj.	Joint Ballot.
1881 1882	22	18	....	4 R.	41	39	..	4 R.	63 R., 57 D.
1883 1884	9	31	....	22 D.	18	61	1	41 D.	92 D. 28 R.
1885 1886	20	20	....	......	59	21	..	38 R.	79 R. 41 D.
1887 1888	14	26	....	12 D.	41	39	..	2 R.	65 D. 55 R.